FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE PACIFIC ROAD.

We have a nut for our strict construction, anti-Internal Improvement, Southern Democratic friends to crack, and it is contained in the letter (herewith appended) addressed by the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, President elect, to the Democratic Central Committee of California. It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan unconditionally commits himself in favor of the constitutional power of the government to construct a railroad to the Pacific, deriving the authority of the government to engage in this work from its power 'to declare war' and its constitutional duty 'to repel invasions.' Waiving the necessity of the construction of this work as a means of defence, and for the purpose of binding still closer our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and for other obvious purposes, we must yet be permitted to enquire how the latitudinarian Federal improvement notions of the President elect, as now divulged *after the election*, agree with the rigid, strict construction anti-Federal improvement ideas of the Southern Democracy?

How long will the people be humbugged by this sham Democracy?

When Mr. Buchanan accepted the nomination for President he sank his own individuality in that of the platform constructed by the Democratic party at the Cincinnati Convention. He said, "I am no longer James Buchanan, but the platform of my party." We have before us a copy of this celebrated platform, and we look in vain through its several provisions for the warrant binding the party to the Pacific Road, or to any work of Internal Improvements. But, we find the following, which is so nearly in direct antagonism to the power now claimed by Mr. Buchanan as to almost settle the question. The following is one of the resolutions constituting a plank in this platform, to which we have referred: "Resolved, That the Constitution does *not* confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." Now, it will doubtless be contended by Democratic quibblers, that, inasmuch as this resolution ignores the right of the government to carry on a "*general system* of internal improvements," that it has no applicability to the Pacific Road, which is an isolated specific work standing out on its own peculiar merits; but the answer to this is obvious. If the Government has the constitutional power to enter upon a scheme so gigantic, so involved with other rights, so important and expensive as this, it has clearly the right to build railroads upon the same pretext and under the same authority in any direction whatsoever, and to engage in numberless other enterprises of an internal improvement character which may be called for the advancement of sectional or political purposes. Why, at this very identical Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan, an attempt was made to engraft the Pacific Railroad on the platform, but it was voted down. Is this denied? We can prove it by the record. It is true that at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, a resolution in favor of this enterprise was adopted, but it never was intended to form a part of the platform, and does not form a part. It was a mere expression of opinion, and was not considered by the Southern members as carrying with it any binding or obligatory power.

It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan (*for the time being,*) leaves the platform on which he had planted himself, and takes position on the "resolution" to which we have just alluded. Now what a precious piece of quibbling is here enacted! Mr. Buchanan says that the Convention adopted a resolution in favor of this great work. True it did adopt a "resolution" as he says, but he knows as well as we do and as the Southern members of that Convention knew at the time of its adoption and now know that this "resolution" of which he speaks was not a part and parcel of the platform in which he sank himself,—that the attempt to make it a part of that platform had failed—that its passage did not bind the convention or himself in its favor, and that it was as we have said before a mere expression of opinion on the part of the latitudinarian constructionists North, and North West, in opposition to the Southern Democratic members, and altogether without binding force or efficacy. That this is so, ask Mr. Avery the Chairman of the North Carolina delegation—ask any of the members from this State or from South Carolina?

But why speak of the inconsistencies in theory and practice of which the Democratic party are daily convicted? Did not the Senate at its last session, itself Democratic, riddle the Democratic platform to pieces by the donation of numberless acres of the public domain for internal improvement purposes? And is it a matter of surprise that Mr. Buchanan should now give the rubbish a kick in imitation of the Democratic Senate, and after the service it was designed to render had been accomplished?

Away with the platforms, say we. Of all humbugs they are the most egregious. It is surprising that intelligent people will suffer themselves to be hoodwinked or deceived by them. They are built for a particular purpose to be thrown aside or discarded at the first favorable opportunity.

There is one thing about this letter of Mr. Buchanan's which will also arrest the Southern reader's attention. It is this. It was writen at so late a period of the contest as to render its publication *in the South prior to the election* a matter of impossibility. It was a bid for California support, and was not designed for Southern circulation. Hence, it was kept dark here from the fear that it might damage his prospects in this section, and was circulated there with the hope that it might secure the vote of California. We take it that the leaders North West knew that such a letter had been written, and that the leaders South knew nothing of the matter, or prudently kept their mouths closed if they did. The Democrats are adroit political managers.

Here is the letter, however, upon which we have been commenting.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) Pa., September 17, 1856.

To B. F. Washington, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of California.

SIR:—I have received numerous communications from sources in California entitled to high regard, in reference to the proposed Pacific Railroad. As it would be impossible for me to answer them all, I deem it most proper and respectful to address you a general answer in your official capacity. In performing this duty to the citizens of California, I act in perfect consistency with the self-imposed restriction contained in my letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, not to answer interrogations raising new and different issues from those presented by the Cincinnati Convention, because that Convention has itself adopted a resolution in favor of this great work.

I then desire to state, briefly, that concurring with the Convention, I am decidedly favorable to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and I derive the authority to do this from the constitutional power "to declare war," and the constitutional duty "to repel invasions." In my judgment Congress possesses the same power to make appropriations for the construction of this road, strictly for the purpose of national defence, that it has to erect fortifications at the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco. Indeed the necessity with a view to repel foreign invasion from California is as great in the one case as in the other. Neither will there be danger from the precedent, for it is almost impossible to conceive that any case attended by such extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances can ever again occur in our history.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1½ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire places, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 14 story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-3tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Catharine Blue, Christian McArthur, Alexander McLean and wife Effie, Malcom McRae, John McCormick and wife Margaret, John D. McCormick, vs. Neill Baker and wife Mary, Alexander McKay and wife Nancy.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

THE said Plaintiffs have filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, for the County of Robeson, their Petition against the said Defendants, praying for a sale of a tract of Land, lying in the County of Robeson, on Shoebeel and Wilkinson's Swamps, known as the "Old Mill tract," containing about 150 acres. Affidavit has been duly made that the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State.

Now the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the County of Robeson, the 4th Monday in September, 1856.

57*6w] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at public auction, on Tuesday the 24 of December next, at his residence in Mingo District, his TRACT OF LAND, on which he now lives, containing 970 Acres; a good two-story Dwelling, and out houses in good condition, together with a very good Grist Mill. Enough land is open for a Four Horse Farm.

Also, 125 BBLS. of CORN and 10 FAT HOGS will then be sold, if not previously disposed of. Also, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, together with Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms, for the Land made known at the sale; the other property sold at 6 months credit, with notes and approved security.

JOS. DAWSON, Jr.

Clinton, Nov'r 4, 1856. 57*3t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 20th inst., a negro man who calls himself JOHN CHAVERS, and says that he is free, that he is from Sampson county, N. C. He had in his possession a Horse answering the description of one recently advertised in the Observer by Duncan McDougald. The conduct of the negro induces the belief that he is a slave, or that he has stolen the horse. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, wears whiskers, is rather short spoken, and black. He was taken up by Dr. McLain, in the upper end of Chatham.

Oct. 22. 51*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods.

D. B. McARN.
E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1856.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Monday, Nov. 17.

The Legislature met this morning at 12 o'clock. The Senate was called to order by the Clerk of the former Senate. Hon. Sam'l P. Hill, of Caswell, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a presiding officer, and nominated W. W. Avery of Burke for that office. S. H. Christian of Montgomery nominated M. L. Wiggins of Halifax. The vote stood, Avery 29, Wiggins 11. All the former officers were then unanimously re-elected, viz: John Hill, Chief Clerk; Q. Busbee, Assistant Clerk; James Page, Doorkeeper; C. C. Tally, Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion, a message was sent to the House informing that body that the Senate had organized and was ready to proceed to business.

On motion the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare rules for the government of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned until 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

The House having been called to order by the Clerk, J. G. Shepherd of Fayetteville was nominated for Speaker by Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rockingham; and J. M. Leach of Davidson, was nominated by Mr. Ferrebee of Camden. The vote stood, Shepherd 71, Leach 29. Mr. Shepherd was conducted to the chair, and thanked the House for the honor conferred upon him in an excellent speech of about 10 minutes. There certainly is no one more worthy or more capable to fill the station he now occupies. Ed. Cantwell was then elected Chief Clerk; vote: Cantwell 73, Bagley 29. Mr. Bagley was nominated by Mr. Elliott of Randolph. Geo. Howard, Jr., was then elected Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Webster Doorkeeper. The House then adjourned until Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Z.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Messrs. Miller of Craven, Gorrell of Guilford, and Fennell of New Hanover, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Boyd of Rockingham, introduced the Free Suffrage Bill. It passed its first reading.

A committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that the Governor would send his Message at 12 o'clock.

A message was received from the House, proposing to go into the election of a State Printer, which having been agreed to, the following is the result: Holden & Wilson 30, James A. Long 7, Talcott Burr 3.

No other business of importance was transacted and the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

In the House, several members were sworn in.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor. The House proceeded to elect a State Printer, which resulted as follows: Holden & Wilson 73, T. Burr and J. A. Long 35.

Mr. Reeves, of Surry, offered a resolution that the Treasurer of the State pay W. R. Lovell $31 and mileage for his services as Doorkeeper. Upon this resolution some discussion was had by Messrs. Humphreys, Ferrebee and Settle. The resolution was passed.

The Message of the Governor was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Blow a message was sent to the Senate proposing to print ten copies for every member.

On motion of Mr. Humphreys of Onslow, it was ordered that the House meet at 10 o'clock each day.

The House then adjourned. Z.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We expected to receive Gov. Bragg's Message yesterday, but our Reporter at Raleigh wrote us on Tuesday that he had been unable to obtain a copy "for love or money," though it was read in the House at 12 o'clock on that day, and had been in print at the Standard office for some days before. This was strange enough, but we consoled ourselves with the belief that we should certainly receive it this morning, in the Standard and in pamphlet, and that we would print it to-day in despite of every obstacle. But the mail is here, and the Standard, but no Message. Raleigh is a *fast* "City"!

SUPERIOR COURT.—We were misled in stating in our last the prisoners brought here from Bladen on habeas corpus were refused bail. Such was the case in regard to Pitman, free colored man, charged with rape. But Smith and Evans were admitted to bail by the Court.

The counsel for Smith and Evans were, Messrs. Shepherd, Empie, Richardson and White. For Pitman, Messrs. Empie, White and Richardson.

YADKIN COUNTY.—We take pleasure in doing justice to the Fillmore party in Yadkin. The error was copied from the Standard's table, and appears to be in its having given Bragg fewer votes than he actually received:—

"HAMPTONVILLE, Yadkin Co., Nov. 10.

Editors Observer:—Gentlemen:—I see by your account of losses and gains of the different counties in the late Presidential Election as compared with the Gubernatorial Election of August last, you have set this county down as a gain of 44 to *Buchanan*. The fact is otherwise, and I wish for the *credit* of our county to have it stated correctly. Gilmer's majority in the county was 208—Fillmore's 211. And this with a little over a two-thirds vote. At this precinct alone there was a falling off of *one hundred* good and true Americans and Whigs, who could not get to the polls in consequence of *high water*. Had it have been a fair day no doubt we would have carried the county by at least 300 majority.

The above majorities *are official*.

FINE APPLES.—We have had occasion heretofore to notice the fact that a laudable spirit of improvement in the cultivation of the best fruits in the best manner, prevails at and in the vicinity of Rockingham, Richmond county. We had yesterday another evidence of the fact in the receipt of a parcel of very fine Apples, of several varieties, from our friend Dr. C. C. Covington, one of the pioneers in that good work.

GRAND DIVISION.—The next annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina will meet in this town, commencing on the night of the 2d of December.

CREATING DIVISIONS.—The Wilmington Journal follows the lead of the Raleigh Standard and endeavors to create the impression that the Herald and the Observer have been ridiculing that portion of our population not largely interested in slave property. The tendency of this, says the Journal, is to create division of sentiments at the South; it is "unwise, suicidal, and dangerous"; "the very thing the abolitionists desire"; "playing into their hands," &c. &c.

Did it ever occur to the Journal, that this policy (*never pursued by us,*) has been that of its party for years past? Has the Journal forgotten that every Whig candidate for President and Vice President, Northern or Southern born, slaveholder or non-slaveholder, Clay, Fillmore, Harrison, Taylor or Scott, has been hunted down by its party with the cry of "abolitionist", or "unsound on the slavery question"? That the whole Whig party of the South has been held up to the nation by its party as "unsound on the slavery question"? That a letter, from the pen of one of its party leaders, appeared in its columns a few days ago, denouncing "swift attention," vigilance committees of course, against that large body of the Southern people happening to differ with the Democratic party? We suppose the Journal overlooks all this. What course but this has built up that powerful party at the North now threatening our rights? And yet the Journal has the effrontery to speak of our allusion to the Democratic Editors of the State as not so largely interested in slaves as many of those they so busily denounced, as "playing into the hands of the abolitionists"! "producing divisions at the South!"

We do not object to the "zeal" of these Southern Democratic Editors. We have a great deal of it ourselves. But we object to their denunciations of all those whose views of duty do not coincide with their own: and when they seek to make party capital, at the expense of the interests of the South, by denouncing as "unsound," Southern men, Southern by birth and feeling, whose whole interests are Southern, and invested in that peculiar species of property the subject of dispute, they must not complain of a resort to an argument *ad hominem*. They have mainly produced the trouble on this subject, and their treatment of Southern Whigs has been no trifling agency in its production. They talk now of the necessity of union, but their past course has not been such as to invite it, and their present policy tends only to repel it. They call loudly for union, but the union must be on *their* terms only; no one must differ with them; they will brook no opposition; and he who dares to stand out against them is to be put down as in times past by the cry of "unsound", or, that failing, by a visit from a vigilance committee. All this we desire to see stopped, as it should be, and therefore we made the remark which has excited the wrath of the Standard and the Journal, and which they so grossly misrepresent.

As to the contemptible effort of the Journal to stir up prejudice against us by pretending that we sneer at those not "wealthy enough" to own many slaves, (a charge utterly false,) it is scarcely necessary to say more than that we are not apt to sneer at *ourselves*, as we should have done had we been guilty of any such thing. In that respect we are in the same category with the Democratic editors. We spoke with reference only to a set of men who busied themselves in denouncing their neighbors for political effect. As is very well remarked, on the same matter, by the Wilmington Herald:

"We pretend to no extra devotion to what are called Southern Rights, but we profess to be true to the section in which we live. He who declaims most loudly is not always the most reliable champion. Prudence is not incompatible with true courage. Hence, when we hear persons going to extremes in their apparent excessive regard for sectional interests, and indulging in animadversions of their friends and neighbors (who are as deeply interested in the protection of those interests as they can by any possibility be,) because their judgment does not sanction the ultra measures proposed, we begin to question the sincerity of their professions, and to look upon them more as popularity-seekers, than as safe counsellors, true patriots or reliable friends."

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—The receipts for the past ten months have been—

From Through Passengers,	$155,499 92	
" Way, "	52,983 17	
" Mail,	35,603 01	
" Freights,	100,636 60	
Making a total of		$344,636 60
And the expenditures for operating the Road,	$168,557 35	
To which should be added Negro Bonds for the present year, not entered, about,	27,620 00	
Making a total of		$196,177 35
And a nett revenue of		$148,459 25

From which, there must be deducted $65,004 96 expended for permanent improvements, &c.

MORE "MANIFEST DESTINY."—The Mormon Church in Utah has joined the Democratic party, and just before the election issued a proclamation to the saints in the United States, requiring them to support Buchanan. The proclamation declares that

"The Democratic party is the instrument, in God's hand, by which is to be effected *our* recognition as a sovereign *State* with the domestic institutions of slavery and *polygamy*, as established by the patriarchs and prophets of old, under divine authority, and renewed to the saints of latter days through God's chosen rulers and prophets."

There's a droll point in this matter, says the Wilmington Herald. It is the idea of the latter day Saints rallying in favor of Mr. Buchanan as the champion of *polygamy*, when the unfortunate man so far from having a number of wives, has not even been blessed with *one!*

LETTER FROM PROF. EMMONS.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TROY, N. C., Nov. 11, 1856.

Editors of the Observer:—Sirs:—Montgomery county, though regarded as poor, is not without resource. Much of the soil is thin and unproductive, unless it is enriched by manures. This is true of the higher grounds of the central part of the county, and yet, if Montgomery was situated near a market, its present condition would be speedily changed and its soil improved. The natural unproductiveness is but a small hindrance to the production of large crops where a proper stimulus is felt. Where markets are distant, and the cost of transportation to them consumes the value of the productions, the country will always remain poor. One of the remedies for an evil of this kind is to create a market where the natural resources are susceptible of improvement. This county possesses resources which may make her rich. Of those products which are at hand and which are available, *iron ore* is the most important. Iron ore, it is true, is abundant elsewhere in the State, but this fact does not diminish its value here. It is important because fuel is cheap; coal for its reduction may be obtained for $3 per hundred, and it is said for $2 50, but the latter price is too small; the producer of coal should be well paid. The ores consist of the specular and magnetic kinds, each of which is well adapted to the manufacture of bar iron and nails. To these I may add the haematite, which abounds in the eastern part of the county. Little River furnishes sufficient water power for all the purposes required for the manufacture of iron.

As the attention of some of the most wealthy and influential gentlemen of the county is now turned towards the discovery of coal, it is proper I should say something upon the subject. The formation which elsewhere carries coal and iron, passes through the Southern part of the county. It is better developed in the immediate vicinity of Pekin than elsewhere, or rather, in the valley of Cheek's creek. The survey under my direction has established a few important points which should not be lost sight of in searching for it: 1st. There are two red sandstones, a lower and an upper. These resemble each other so closely that a common observer will not readily distinguish them, and yet it is of the highest importance that they should not be confounded in searching for coal. If, for example, the first is explored by boring, the auger would never touch a seam of coal, for it is below all the seams; if the second is bored into, it is so far above the coal, that even if beneath, it would not be reached without too great an expenditure of means. 2d. The coal is always in connexion with a black bituminous slate between the two red sandstones.

There is also in the middle part of the coal field a gray sandstone, and at some points, it appears below the bituminous slate, but the greatest mass is above, and intervenes between it and the upper red sandstone. Where the gray sandstone is well developed it furnishes an important line of demarkation. This may be observed in its thick bed of conglomerate. It is upon this line or band, that many have attempted to find coal. It is here that lignites are common, which are well calculated to deceive. The coal, if present however, is still very deep and below these lignites. If a boring is determined upon it should begin in the black bituminous slate; if it is not present, it will be attended with loss of capital to attempt to find a workable seam of coal. 3d. The coal measures proper, do not extend as far in either direction, as the upper and lower sandstones, and it is necessary also to know that the lower sandstone thins out, or may be covered or concealed by an over extension of the upper.

At Pekin, the following is the order of arrangement of the series of rocks under consideration. Beginning 2 miles from Pekin at the lower conglomerate, at a Blacksmith's shop there is 1st a conglomerate (millstone) followed with a fine brown freestone, dipping South-east at an angle of 20°. The beds form by themselves a low bluff, or an uplift. Sandstone continues to Pekin, where there is another uplift of lower red sandstone with a thin bed of gray conglomerate. The next bluff is within half a mile of Thos. Steele's, Esq. at a place called the blue bluff and which contains a few saurian bones; it is directly upon Cheek's creek. The next important point is known as the Cane bluff. It consists of gray sandstone, and is at least 200 feet high. It is on the S. E. side of the creek, and contains the band of conglomerate near which the lignites occur already alluded to. This band is equivalent to the conglomerates at Lockville or Jones's Falls and also with those at Horse's quarry on the Haw River. The geological position of these lignites is above the coal seams; and that of the blue bluff, where a few bones have been found, below the coal seams; so that upon Cheek's creek, the only belt upon which a successful boring can be made is in the intervening valley. This fact will furnish a clue to the prosecution of the enterprize for coal in the vicinity of Pekin, or in this part of Montgomery and the adjacent part of Richmond county. There is, however, another object which may possibly be attained by boring in either the upper or lower sandstones; it is salt water; and this enterprize is worthy of a trial. One of those sandstones, particularly the upper, is the repository of rock salt and gypsum in England. Although the prospect cannot be said to be very encouraging, still the object is worthy of a trial.

This part of Montgomery has an excellent soil, but it is badly cultivated. The produce upon an average is only about 500 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre. It should be 1200 lbs. It requires some new successful enterprize to jog the planters out of the old beaten ruts in which their fathers have moved for the last half century.

Among the mineral products of Montgomery which have not been described are the fine millstone grits at the bottom of the coal series; beautiful free stones; grind stone grits, both red and gray. The beds of agalmatolite, usually called soap stone, roofing slate, and flags of the slate system, and probably burrstones equal to the French. The agalmatolite, when ground, is said to be worth $40 per ton, and will probably become an article for exportation. It forms an ingredient in fancy soaps in consequence of its retention for odors; is used in the manufacture (or may be) of the white pearl paper for papering rooms: is an excellent antifriction agent; is refractory in the fire, especially when placed edge ways; is easily ground and sawn into blocks; and is well adapted for the manufactory of porcelain. It is only found in North Carolina in quantities which give it importance in commerce and manufactures. It differs in composition from Soapstone in containing *alumine* (or fine white clay) instead of *magnesia*. It also occurs in a different geological position; the former being connected with the oldest sediments, the latter with the primary rocks, particularly hornblende and talcose slates. Truly yours,

E. EMMONS,
Geol. to the State of N. Carolina.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

There is no political news.

Cotton was inactive at a further decline of 1-16, but sellers showed no disposition to press sales.

AUGUSTA, (Ga.) Nov. 14.

Official Returns from Georgia.—The Constitutionalist publishes returns from 116 counties in the State, in which the official majority for Mr. Buchanan is 15,051.

The remaining two counties yet to be heard from, will give Fillmore a majority of 200.

Death of Gen. John H. Eaton.—Died, at his residence in this city, at 4 o'clock on the morning of November 17th, the Hon. John H. Eaton, aged about 70 years.

Major Eaton was for many years one of the most distinguished politicians of the country. He commenced his public career in 1818 as one of the Senators from the State of Tennessee, afterwards filling various offices of trust beneficially to the country and with great credit to himself. He was Governor of Florida, Secretary of War under the administration of Gen. Jackson, and closed his distinguished political career as Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Madrid during a very exciting period in the history of that country.

National Intelligencer.

Extravagance in Dress.—In a city of Belgium extravagance has assumed such alarming proportions that the ladies themselves have been obliged to combine for the purpose of arresting its disastrous progress. It appears that extravagance had been for some years a source of constraint in families, and it was noticed no marriages were contracted, since the young men, frightened at the bills looming up in the distance, preferred to live in celibacy. The Mothers, recognising the inconvenience of a state of affairs encouraged by themselves, have resolved to bring about salutary reform, and with this view they have formed a committee, which meets once a week. They have declared open war with extravagance, and every member announces publicly the retrenchments made in her own household expenses. They say that happy results have already been obtained, and that similar associations are to be formed in the neighboring towns.—*Balt. Sun.*

Hon. Henry A. Wise.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise left Baltimore Monday morning at 8 o'clock for Lancaster, Penn. It is presumed that he designs visiting Mr. Buchanan.

"Did ye vote yesterday, Michael?"
"Sure I did, according to the instructions."
"An' what were the instructions."
"Didn't you hear them?—*vote often and early.*"
Providence Journal.

From the Ohio Farmer.

"HOE OUT YOUR ROW."

One lazy day, a farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn,
And moodily had listened long,
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row,
To use a ploughman's phrase,
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze"—
"I can!" said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe,
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perservance to the end,
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, mad resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's great field of varied toil,
Always hoe out your row.

MARRIED,

In Asheborough, on Thursday morning the 13th instant, by Rev P. Scott Krider, Mr R. H. COWAN, of Rowan, to Miss MOLLIE E., eldest daughter of Col. J. M. A. Drake of Asheborough.

DIED,

At the residence of John C. Smith, Esq., in this county, on Tuesday night last, Mr JAMES E. BLAKE, youngest son of Thos C. Blake, Esq formerly of this town. ☞ The interment will take place in the Cemetery in this town at 12 o'clock to-day.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov'r 13, 15 and 16, Strs Rowan, Magnolia and Fanny, with Passengers, and Goods for W McIntyre, J L Bryan, P P Johnson, W P Elliott, J W Lett, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, W H Carver, Starr & Williams, Worth & Utley, J R Carter, Troy & Marsh, I J Johnson, J N Smith, H L Myrover, H & E J Lilly, Moffitt & Brown, Hislop & Steede, J Martine, Union Co, J & T Wadhill, C T Haigh & Sons, Cedar Falls Co, F S Davis, G B Baker, J H Pritchett, J M Rose, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, J Smith, R Raiford, J H Hall, G W I Goldston, A W Steel, J & J W Clinard, J M Turner, Dr Dickson, J W Baker.

Nov 17—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, F Norris, John Dixon, M, J J Leach, S C & L Fox, Elkin Co, A A McKethan, Union Factory, C B Mallett, D Murphy, F Smith, E Glover, C W Andrews, S T Hawley & Son, J Cowles, Sen. Rev W L Miller, J A Pemberton.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15—Brig Matanzas from Boston. 16—Brig Sirah from Madeira, 18—Schrs. Odd Fellow from Lockwood's Folly, W H Howard from Charleston, Geo Darby and W B Scranton fm Charleston, Barque Saranac fm Havana.

NOTICE.—$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Residence of the subscriber, on the 9th of July, 1856, a two year old FILLY; a dark Bay, with a large star in the face; long mane and tail, common size, (if not altered.) I will pay the above reward to any person that will give me correct information where she is or that will bring her to me or send me a letter to Hawley's Store, Sampson county, N. C.

JOHN RAINER.

August 1, 1856. 51tf

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Nov. 17, 1856.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

Gentlemen: You have been elected by the people of the State to represent them in this General Assembly. They have confided to you powers, the highest and most important known to our government and laws. Coming as you do fresh from the great body of your fellow-citizens and from every section of the State, it is supposed that you are acquainted with their wants and necessities, and that these will be provided for, so far as it can be done by wholesome and enlightened legislation. I doubt not that every effort will be made on your part not to disappoint these reasonable expectations. For my own, allow me to assure you that my aid, however feeble, shall at all times be given towards facilitating your labors.

Before touching upon matters concerning more especially our own State and polity, allow me to congratulate you upon the happy termination of the exciting political contest through which the country has lately passed. For the first time in our history we have seen an attempt seriously made by one section, or more properly speaking, by a political party of that section, to get the control of the different departments of the general government, with the determination expressed to administer that government on strictly sectional party grounds. It was virtually an attempt to degrade one section and to endanger its institutions, and to deny to it those equal rights and privileges to which all the States in the Union are entitled, and which hitherto they have enjoyed.

True it is, that all this was sought to be done according to the forms of the constitution. But the attempt was not the less atrocious for that reason.

The general government was intended by its framers to operate for the protection and safety of all, and if properly administered, will only be felt in the most beneficent manner. But whenever it is seized upon, even under the forms of the constitution, by one section of the country and so wrested and perverted from its legitimate purposes as to become an instrument of oppression or degradation to the other, he knows very little of the Southern people who believes that they would submit tamely and ignominiously to such a government and to such a Union, however dear one of a different kind may be, and, I trust and believe, is to all. Whatever may have been said to the contrary,, we of the South have not sought to control the affairs of the country or its government, so as to advance our own peculiar views and interests at the expense of any other section.

All we have asked for is to be protected in the rights secured to us by the constitution, to be let alone in their enjoyment, and to be treated as equals among the States and in the common Territories of the Union. More than this we have not sought to obtain. Less, if true to ourselves, we will never submit to take.

United, as we have been, mainly, in the late contest, we have nothing to fear. For a time madness and fanaticism ruled the day, and the wisest, the best and most patriotic in the land were filled with fear and misgiving. But the result shows that we have as friends a large and influential body of patriotic, conservative, national men at the North, who, in a crisis like the one we have passed, are ready, at every hazard, to stand by the Union and the rights of every section. The task set before them, I regret to say, was one not easy of accomplishment. But well and successfully have they performed it, and entitled themselves to the thanks and plaudits of all and the eternal gratitude of the South. For the present the contest is ended, perhaps to be renewed in a short time. Let us hope otherwise, and that peace, order and good feeling may return and abide with us.

One of the foremost statesmen of the land, a man eminent for his talents, of great knowledge and experience in public affairs—just in his purposes, national in his views, moderate in all things, and whose private life has been as pure and irreproachable as his public one has been honorable and useful—has been elected President of these United States. Scarcely inferior in all the qualities of a statesman, though of fewer years and less experience in public affairs, is he who has been elected to the second office within our gift.

With the legislative department of the government in accord, surely we have ample reason to hope for a successful administration of our national affairs, a restoration of peace and harmony, and a strengthening of the ties which bind together the States in one National Union.

It gives me pleasure to be able to state to you that since your last session, the general condition of the State has been one of prosperity and improvement. Our public works are steadily advancing, our colleges and schools are on the increase, and are generally in a high state of prosperity; our Common School system, though by no means perfect, is yet gradually improving and manifesting very decidedly some of the beneficial results anticipated from it. Our great interest, agriculture, to say nothing of others, is attracting the notice it deserves, and our people are on the enquiry for the best modes of improving their lands and increasing their crops. Upon the whole, our physical comforts are being increased, while it is believed that our moral condition, as a people, is improving. And though one of our grain crops for the present year has been cut short for the want of timely rains, yet, in view of the manifold blessings we have enjoyed, and the evils from which we have been spared, we have ample cause to render thanks to that kind Providence which hitherto has so eminently blessed our people and country.

The first subject to which I desire to call your more particular attention is, the important one of the public debt of the State.

In advance of the report of the Public Treasurer, which will in due time be presented to you, that officer has, at my request, furnished me with the following statement, showing the indebtedness of the State by bonds, the various items composing the same, for what purposes incurred, and the times at which these sums respectively fall due:

	AMOUNT.	WHEN DUE.
For bonds issued on ac't of Raleigh & Gaston Rail'd,	$500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1860.
On bonds issued at sundry times in 1849, under act of 17th Jan. 1849, to provide for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of Cape Fear, to the B'k of the State, and other debts due on account of endorsement by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,	200,000 00	In 1859.
Under act to provide for the payment of the debt of the State, passed January 28th, 1851,	40,000 00	In 1861.
Do do do,	130,000 00	In 1862.
F. & W. Plankroad bonds, running twenty years,	26,500 00	In 1869.
Do do do,	33,500 00	In 1870.
Do do do,	40,000 00	In 1871.
Do do do,	20,000 00	In 1872.

The foregoing are registered bonds.

The following are coupon bonds, under act of 27th Jan'y 1849, for construction of Gaston & Weldon Railroad, and for improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers, running ten years,

Do do do,	67,000 00	Jan. 1, 1865.
Do do do,	44,000 00	July 1, 1865.
On account of N. C. Rail'd bonds, running 30 years,	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1883.
Do do do,	500,000 00	July 1, 1883.
Do do do,	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1884.
Do do do,	430,000 00	July 1, 1884.
Do do do,	370,000 00	Jan. 1, 1885.
Do do do,	1,000,000 00	Ap'l 1, 1885.
F. & C. Plankroad bonds, running twenty years,	20,000 00	Ap'l 1, 1875.
Do do do,	10,000 00	July 1, 1876.
F. & Warsaw Plankroad bonds, running 20 years,	4,000 00	July 1, 1875.
Tar river, under act of 14th Feb'y 1855, bonds running thirty years,	15,000 00	Jan. 1, 1886.
Lunatic Asylum b'ds, running ten years,	10,000 00	Jan. 1, 1866.
Do do do,	19,000 00	July 1, 1866.
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad bonds, running 30 years,	500,000 00	Jan. 1, 1886.
Do do do,	33,000 00	Jan. 1, 1886.
Western & N. C. Railroad bonds, running 30 years,	200,000 00	Oct. 1, 1886.
Bonds for money carried to public fund by resolution of General Assembly,	40,360 55	
Boad for money borrowed of the Literary Board,	15,442 00	
	$5,038,802 55	

The books of the Treasury further show an indebtedness by the State to the Literary Fund, on *account*, on the 1st Nov'r 1856, of $140,412 86. It is proper to state that this amount should be increased by about the sum of $30,632 32, for interest on bonds of the State held by the Literary Board, as above set forth, and also upon coupon bonds of the State, purchased and now held as part of the Literary Fund. Further reference will be made to the matter before concluding this communication.

By virtue of legislation at the last General Assembly, State bonds for the following amounts are yet to be sold, and the proceeds applied as follows:

Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad, running 20 years,	$20,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad, running 20 years,	6,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, for balance of State's subscription, 30 year bonds, and which will probably all be called for in the ensuing year,	533,000
Western and N. C. Railroad, 30 year bonds, for balance of State's subscription, and which will probably be called for before the meeting of the next Gen'l Assembly,	600,000
Insane Asylum, 20 year bonds, will be required at an early day,	21,000
Total,	$1,180,000

By virtue of an act passed at the last General Assembly, $20,000 was subscribed to the stock of the Yadkin Navigation Company, of which $5,000 has been paid, and under the provisions of a similar act, $20,000 was subscribed to the stock of New River Navigation Company, of which $10,000 has been paid.

Leaving to be paid the sum of $25,000

The payments above were made out of ordinary funds in the treasury, there being no provision for raising the money in any other way; and the above balance must be paid in the same manner, unless other provision is made therefor.

The State is bound, as endorser, as follows:

On bonds of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Company,	$250,000
On bonds of Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co., falling due in the year 1885,	300,000
On bonds of Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Co., falling due in 30 years,	250,000
	$800,000

The State is secured by mortgages, according to the several acts of Assembly directing the above endorsements.

Of the amount last named, $50,000 only of bonds has been endorsed and delivered by the public treasurer. But the whole amount is put down, as the company has given the certificate of the requisite subscription of stock in the same, and executed the mortgage required by the charter to entitle it to the endorsement of its bonds, to the amount stated, when called for.

The interest has, for many years, been paid promptly by the first named company; and its present prosperous condition removes all doubt as to its ability to pay for the future. The interest has also been paid on the bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company. The bonds of the latter company have been issued within the past six months.

From information unofficially received, it is highly probable that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company will so far comply with the terms of its charter, granted at the last session of the General Assembly, as to enable it to call upon the State for endorsements of its bonds. As to the probable amount of such endorsements, or the times when they may be called for, I am not able now to give any definite information. It is proper, however, to refer you to the charter of the company, and to say that more definite information will be laid before you during your session, should it come to my possession.

I may also refer you to the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad Co., by which the State is pledged to subscribe two-thirds of the stock for the sections hereafter to be built, should private stockholders subscribe one-third.

In this detail of the present and prospective indebtedness of the State, I have omitted temporary loans by, and indebtedness to, some of the banks of the State, authorized by resolutions of the last General Assembly. These liabilities are fluctuating, and will more properly appear in the report of the public treasurer.

To meet these liabilities, besides the means to be derived from taxation and other ordinary sources of revenue the State owns the following stocks and effects:

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad stock, *par value*,		$187,500
N. C. Railroad do,	"	2,000,000
N. C. Railroad, preferred 6 per ct.,	"	1,000,000
Atlantic & N. C. Railroad, paid for,	"	533,000
Western N. C. Railroad, paid for,	"	200,000
Railroad stocks,		$4,220,500
Fayetteville & West'n P. R. stock, *par value*,		$120,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw,	"	10,000
Fayetteville & Albemarle, paid for,	"	30,000
Plankroad stocks,		$160,000
New River Nav. Co. stock, *par value*, and paid for,		$10,000
Yadkin Nav. Co., paid for,	"	5,000
Cape Fear & Deep Riv. Nav. Co.,	"	160,000
Navigation stocks,		$175,000

The State also holds the bond of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, upon which the interest is regularly paid, for $50,000 00

Also, two bonds of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, each for $5,387 14, dated Jan'y 3d, 1851, payable in two and four years, interest payable semi-annually, 10,774 28

$60,774 28

No interest has been paid on these last named bonds, and the last General Assembly extended the time for payment of principal and interest on the first bond to 3d January next, and should the same be then paid, the time for the payment of the principal and interest on the other bond was extended to the 3d Jan'y 1856.

In this connection it may be proper to say that $40,000 was appropriated to the improvement of Neuse river, and that after making the survey of the river the balance was subscribed as directed, to the stock of the Neuse River Navigation Co.

No report has been made to me by the President of the company, as required by the charter. But I learn unofficially that no practical benefit has resulted from the expenditure, and that the property and effects of the company have all been sold under execution.

By virtue of the act of 1848–'9, $25,000, and by the act of 1854–'5, $15,000 were appropriated and raised by the sale of bonds for the improvement of Tar river, to be expended under the direction of commissioners appointed by the Governor. No provision was made for charging tolls on the river; and the sum expended is not included, therefore, among the stocks owned by the State.

The Western Turnpike is owned entirely by the State, and will be noticed more particularly hereafter.

The State has also some inconsiderable amount of stock in Turnpike Companies, which have not lately been, nor are likely to become, profitable or of much value.

It is hardly necessary to add that the other railroad and navigation stocks owned by the State, constitute a part of the Literary Fund.

The receipts into the Public Treasury for the two last fiscal years, ending the 31st October, 1856, are stated as follows, from the books of that office:

	Fiscal ye'r, 1854–'5.	Fiscal ye'r, 1855–'6.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. div.	$30,712 50	$29,250 00
Fay. & Western Plankroad do.	4,800 00	4,800 00
Tax on Attorney's license,	565 60	535 80
Tax on Bank Stock,	7,973 25	14,182 33
Int'st on W. & R. R. bonds,	3,000 00	
Cherokee bonds,	963 00	1,300 00
Public Tax,	279,255 68	341,833 84
	$327,270 03	$391,901 97

To the item for public taxes received for the last fiscal year should be added the sum of $10,211 34, for default by Sheriffs, the larger portion of which has since been paid and the residue will be collected.

It will appear also that the sum of $3,000 interest on the bond of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company is not credited, the last fiscal year. Properly speaking, it should have been, was omitted by a mere oversight, and will be found as a credit in the present fiscal year.—Including these sums the amount of revenue for the last fiscal year may be set down at $405,113 31.

I regret to say that this amount will be less in the present fiscal year, in all probability, by the dividends received heretofore from Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stock, and partially, if not entirely, on stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad. No dividend was made at a late meeting of the stockholders of the former company, owing to the fact that the earnings of the company were chiefly expended in heavy and extensive repairs to that portion of the Road extending from Gaston to Weldon, which, though lately built, was so defectively constructed as to render these repairs indispensable.

The bridge over the Roanoke river, at Gaston, is also undergoing thorough repairs, and large sums will be required during the ensuing year for both purposes. It is expected after these repairs are made, that the stock owned by the State in this company will again be remunerating.

No dividend has been made during the present year on the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad stock. The construction of the North Carolina Railroad has, it is said, impaired to a considerable extent the business of the Plankroad, and it cannot now be safely looked to for paying the hand-some dividends which it formerly yielded.

It is confidently expected that the North Carolina Railroad will ultimately pay good dividends. It is hoped that it may pay some dividend at an early day, and thus measurably relieve the public treasury. But I am not sufficiently informed upon the subject at this time, to form a reliable opinion as to how soon such may be the case. You will, however, probably have such information laid before you during the session, as will enable you to determine whether any aid may be reasonably expected from that source in making provision to meet the liabilities, present and prospective, of the State.

The ordinary expenses of the State government for the two fiscal years, ending the 31st October, 1858, will not, I think, exceed $170,000, or an average of $85,000 per year. They will be more this year on account of your session, and less the next.

From the statements given it will appear that the interest payable annually on the present bonded debt of the State is $302,328 15

And upon bonds to be issued under existing laws, the greater part in the present fiscal year, 70,836 00

And unless provision is made for raising it otherwise, there must be paid out of the Treasury, in all probability, for the Yadkin & New River Navigation Co., the sum of 25,000 00

It will be seen, therefore, that the present revenue of the State will fall short of meeting these liabilities, and that further provision should be made for that purpose.

I deem it a matter, too, of the first importance, that provision should be made for the ultimate payment of the principal of the debt of the State, present and prospective, by creating a sinking fund sufficient to meet the several liabilities as they fall due.

Prudence and a wise forecast, as well as the experience of other States and governments, would seem to dictate such a course, and the debt can be more easily met and extinguished in this way. Looking to the present only, *policy* would seem to require it, if for no other reason than that of maintaining our credit unimpaired, and thus enabling us to use it readily upon the best terms for extending our public works, or for other purposes. The effect of such a system would surely be to keep our State bonds at *par* (a very important consideration,) and in all probability to put them at a premium.

I submit to your better judgment as to the best means to be adopted for raising such a fund, advising, however, if one be provided, that its management be entrusted to a competent board, with a Secretary; the Public Treasurer to be made the treasurer of the board, but the funds to be kept separate and distinct, at all times, from the other funds of the State.

It has been already stated that it appears from the books of the Public Treasurer, that there was due on *account*, to the Literary Fund, the sum of $140,412 86, on the 1st November, 1856, and that the State was further indebted to that fund for interest on sundry bonds, in the sum of $30,632 32, or thereabouts, making the whole amount due $171,045 18.

A considerable portion of the balance appearing on the books is principal money, and ought to be invested—how much does not appear from the account, but may be ascertained. This balance has been accumulating for some years. A large portion of the interest mentioned above, as not carried into the account, is due upon two bonds of the State, constituting the item of $40,360 55, in the statement given of the bonded debt of the State. These bonds were executed by the Public Treasurer, in the years 1848 and 1849, by virtue of a resolution of the General Assembly, in lieu of other funds belonging to the Literary Fund, which were transferred to the State Treasury. No interest has been paid upon these bonds. Calculated to the last semi-annual pay day on same, the interest amounts to the sum of $22,955 80. Under the circumstances presented, and in the present state of the public treasury, I respectfully recommend that this amount be converted into principal, and that the Public Treasurer be required to execute the bond of the State for the same, to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

By the existing law on the subject the coupon bonds of the State are payable to *bearer*, and no endorsement by an owner or holder is required for their transfer. The holder for the time being collects the coupons for interest, and may collect the principal money when due. As a general rule this provision is best, for bonds thus transferable are more saleable in the Northern market. But it has been suggested to me by some of our own citizens, who have made permanent investments in these bonds, purchased either of the Public Treasurer or others, that when a holder or purchaser of a bond desires it, the Treasurer of the State should be required to note the number, date and amount of the bond in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to whom it belongs, and also to endorse upon the bond that it is transferable only at his office by writing on the bond, witnessed by him.

It is generally the case that holders of these bonds among our own citizens, have no safe place to keep them. They are liable to be lost, stolen, or destroyed by accident. The consequence is that those who hold them feel insecure, and those who do not, fear to invest in them. It seems to me such a provision should be made, and every inducement held out to our own citizens to make investments in these securities.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that by means of the liberal aid extended by the last General Assembly, our main lines of Railroad improvement are being extended east and west as rapidly as circumstances will allow. On the 12th of September, 1855, a subscription, on behalf of the State, of $1,066,600, was made to the stock of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Co., of which the sum of $533,000 has been paid by sale of State bonds.

The whole road, from Goldsboro' to the terminus at Shepard's Point, on Beaufort harbor, is under contract, a large portion of it is graded, and another portion extending —— miles west from the town of Newbern has been laid with iron, and is now in use.

On the 20th Sept: 1855, a subscription of $800,000 was also made by the State to the stock of the Western N. C. Railroad Co., of which the sum of $200,000 has lately been paid by sale of bonds. The greater part of the line of this road has been surveyed, and the portion of it from Salisbury to a point near Statesville and thence to the west bank of the Catawba river has been located, and let out to contractors, and a considerable portion of it has been graded. Fuller information as to these works will no doubt be laid before you by the respective companies during your session.

I have been promised a full report as to the operations on Deep River, and regret that I have not an opportunity to lay the same before you at this time. Some of the works on the river were damaged to some extent during the present year by high water, but not to the extent that was at first supposed. I was invited during the present fall by the directors of the company, to go upon the line of the works and see the extent and progress of the improvement, but my engagements were such that I could not do so. It is represented to me by one of the State's directors that the ultimate practicability of the work is beyond a doubt, and that safe steamboat navigation has been obtained to Lockville, on Deep river; that above this point a heavy stone lock has been deemed advisable by the Engineer in charge, and when that is completed, that the navigation will be open to the coal fields. But that some of the older works must be replaced, to a considerable extent, by new ones of a more substantial character; and that to complete all the work contemplated and relieve the company of an outstanding debt of about $100,000, which has greatly embarrassed the company in its operations, a further sum of about $300,000 will be requisite. I can only add that when more definite information as to this important work is received, it shall be promptly laid before you. A report is soon expected from the commissioners appointed to superintend the work on Tar river, which, when received, will be laid before you.

It is my purpose also, in a short time, to submit to you reports from other companies, including one from the agent to superintend the construction of the Western Turnpike. He informs me that all of the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line near the Duck Town Copper Mine has been completed, excepting about two hundred yards near Waynesville, in the county of Haywood, in relation to which a suit at law is now pending.

I know not what calls may be made upon you at the present session for further aid to works of internal improvement. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the State should furnish liberal aid to works of the kind, extending them as rapidly as she can, consistently with her means of doing so. It was upon this principle that the last General Assembly acted, and such I believe will be the future policy of the State. Whether further appropriations should be made at this session, and if so, to what extent, is more especially your province to determine, and is submitted to your wisdom and better judgment.

During the present year, the State Geologist, Dr. Emmons, made known to me his readiness to prepare a report of his survey of the State, so far as completed, and the matter having been brought to the attention of the Literary Board, under whose supervision the law required the report to be published, Dr. Emmons was requested to prepare it for publication; and the Board determined to have 1000 copies printed and bound in boards, with suitable plates and explanatory maps.

The work was put to press as prepared and furnished in sheets—has all been printed, and is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready in a short time to be laid before you.

It was deemed advisable to publish the report in the manner stated, as it will be no doubt found worthy of a place in our own public and private libraries, as well as in those abroad; and it was supposed that the number ordered to be published would furnish a sufficient supply for distribution, leaving copies enough to reimburse the State for the cost of publication, should the Legislature order them to be sold. A statement of the cost of publication will be sent in with the report. There was unexpended and in the Treas'y, of the amount appropriated for making the survey, a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expense of publication.

For reasons already stated I have not been able to read the report; but I have reason to believe that it will be found of much interest, not only to the man of science, but to the general reader. The mineral resources of the State, especially, will be fully made known; and it will be seen that, in this respect our State is second to only one in the Union. In some other respects the report is incomplete, and more time and further examinations are necessary.

It is due to Dr. Emmons to state that, for the past two years or more, he has had but one assistant instead of two, as originally contemplated, and that during the present year a considerable portion of his time has been necessarily devoted to the preparation of his report. In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, he has also collected and arranged a cabinet of rare and beautiful minerals, which may be seen in the west wing of the Capitol, and which will be found well worthy of your examination.

Deeming it a matter of much importance that the survey commenced should be completed, I respectfully recommend, that the act passed for the purpose by your predecessors, be not repealed. I know that many of our fellow-citizens incline to the belief, or perhaps do believe, that no benefit will result to the State from what has been done, or what may be done, if the work is farther prosecuted. Such is not the opinion of scientific men, or at least of some of them. I have before me now a letter from one of the most eminent geologists and chemists in the country, speaking in the highest terms of the scientific discoveries of Dr. E. in this State, and of the successful manner in which he had conducted the survey. In conclusion he says: "The time will come, if the legislature perseveres in carrying forward this survey and prints the reports properly, when the State will be proud of this work." And further: "I do not know of a single instance, in which the people of any State has ever regretted the expenditure of money in a geological survey, nor one where the good effected has not been immensely beyond the pecuniary cost of the work."

By the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend the constitution of North-Carolina," passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Governor of the State was required to give notice of the passage of the same, to the people of the State, by proclamation, which was to be published, together with a copy of the act, in ten newspapers in the State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

In accordance therewith, my proclamation, accompanied by a duly certified copy of the act, was issued on the 24th January, 1856, and published for six months thereafter, consecutively, in the North-Carolina Standard, Raleigh Register, Democratic Pioneer, Warrenton News, Daily Journal, North-Carolinian, Fayetteville Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Banner, and Asheville News.

The propriety of making the proposed amendment to our constitution has undergone so much discussion throughout the State for some years past, and my own opinion has been so often publicly expressed in its favor, that it is hardly necessary for me to say more upon the subject at this time than to bring the matter to your attention, and earnestly recommend the speedy passage of the bill by the requisite constitutional majority in the shape that it passed the last General Assembly; and that you will, in conformity to the provision of the constitution on the subject, "prescribe a mode by which the amendment may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State," for their approval or disapproval by their votes.

At the last session of the General Assembly bills were passed to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of the State of North-Carolina. I was duly notified on the 2d April, 1855, that the stockholders in the Cape Fear Bank accepted the renewal of their charter. I am unofficially informed that the stockholders of the Bank of the State declined to accept of the new charter granted to that Bank. By the terms of the present charter their corporate powers will cease on the first January, 1860. If this Bank should go into liquidation, it would, in my opinion, be highly expedient to charter, at this session, some other banking institution to take its place, as well for the purpose of supplying banking facilities to the public as to enable the State to make a safe and profitable investment of the proceeds of her stock in the present Bank, constituting as it does a large and very productive part of the Literary Fund.

Should a new charter not be granted to the present Bank I respectfully recommend to you to charter a new institution with about two millions of capital, based upon the same general principles, with such guards and restrictions as experience may have shown to be necessary—placing neither severe and unusual restrictions upon the Bank, nor, on the other hand, extending to it privileges and immunities over and above individuals, unless necessary and proper for the successful conduct of its business.

It is believed that such an institution, properly managed, would answer our wants in furnishing a sound currency, afford a safe and profitable investment for our Literary Fund, and, at many times, be of essential service to the State in a financial point of view.

Thus thinking, if would, in my opinion, be safer to act upon the experience of the past than to venture upon any untried experiments.

A proper administration of justice in the several Counties of the State is a matter of acknowledged importance. A fair amount of labor is due and is expected from our judicial officers, but more than this should neither be expected nor required, either on grounds of policy or of justice to meritorious public servants. For if more labor is required of a Judge than he can well perform, any one who has had experience in our Courts well knows that it results in an accumulation of cases upon the docket, increasing the expenses of the Counties, and rendering extra terms of the Courts necessary, and causing to suitors a large accumulation of costs and expenses.

Looking to the present arrangement of our Superior Court Circuits, it seems to me that an additional Judicial Circuit, making the 8th, should be established.

The number of Counties in the several Circuits is as follows:

1st Circuit, 10 Counties; 2d, 11; 3d, 10; 4th, 12; 5th, 12; 6th, 14; 7th, 15.

Eight of the 15 Counties in the 7th circuit are mountain counties, West of the Blue Ridge, covering a large territory traversed by many ranges of smaller mountains with indifferent roads, rendering the travel difficult and laborious. In addition to this, it will be seen that, from the present arrangement of the Courts of this circuit, any Judge, riding it, will necessarily have to cross the Blue Ridge four times. With such a circuit and such labors to perform, we may well imagine that a Judge, however diligent and laborious, would be worn down, and in a great degree, unfitted for the performance of his duties, towards the latter part of it.

This need of a new circuit has arisen from the creation of new counties in the 6th and 7th circuits.

But as the country is settled up, especially in the mountain part of the 7th circuit, other counties will be required and made, and the evil will be thus increased.

I am aware that this matter was brought to the notice of the last General Assembly, and that it failed to establish another circuit; but as a matter of fairness to our Superior Court Judges, allowed them in addition to their regular salaries the sum of $90 for each court held by them on a circuit, over and above twelve.

But for the reasons stated, it seems to me that a new circuit should be established. It will be seen that by reasons of the act of the last session there will be five extra courts to be paid for in the 6th and 7th circuits, making for each year the sum of $900—nearly half the salary of a Judge. No additional expense would be incurred for another Solicitor, as under the law Solicitors receive so much for every court they attend.

I would, therefore, suggest that the 8 counties beyond the Blue Ridge, now belonging to the 7th circuit, and one county on this side of the mountains (McDowell, I think, would be most convenient,) shall constitute the 8th circuit, and that out of the six remaining counties of the 7th and the 14 counties of the 6th circuit, two circuits, the 6th and 7th, shall be made.

Accurate statistics of crime in a State are always a matter of deep interest to many, and furnish most useful information to those whose duty it is to make our criminal laws, or to have them enforced. Since I have been Governor of the State I have been called upon, repeatedly, from abroad, to furnish such information as to this State, but was unable to do so.

I deem it a matter of sufficient importance to bring it to your notice, and recommend that some means should be adopted to have reported, at least, all trials for capital felonies. This may be done very readily by requiring the Solicitors in each judicial circuit to report all such cases to the Attorney General of the State, who should be required to report them, together with the cases in his own circuit, to the Governor of the State, to be laid before each General Assembly.

Under a resolution of the last General Assembly I was required to appoint two commissioners to superintend the publishing of the Revised Code. B. F. Moore and Wm. B. Rodman, Esqs., were appointed for that purpose. The work was printed in Boston, and owing to the severity of the last winter, could not be shipped to this State as early as the first of January last, when it took effect as the statute law of the State. Some of the volumes were damaged at sea by stress of weather. Those directed to be distributed in this State, and to the other States and Territories, were despatched at as early a day as practicable. Of the residue, but a small portion, comparatively, has been sold. The greater part of those on hand is stored in boxes in the Capitol. At an early time I will submit a more detailed statement relating to the whole matter.

Under the resolution directing distribution among the Justices of the Peace, copies were only furnished to those whose names were returned by the Clerks on their lists. Many of those appointed by the last General Assembly, qualified after the list of Magistrates was sent up by the respective Clerks. By the terms of the resolution I was restricted to the list furnished. I therefore recommend that all those Magistrates appointed by the last General Assembly who qualified subsequently, shall each be furnished with a copy of the Code.

There is no provision now for sending our laws, as published, to the different Departments of the General Government. I have been applied to for them by one or more of the Departments, but was unable to furnish them. I therefore recommend that provision be made for that purpose.

It is important to know, at many times, what our law is, and moreover it would be but an inadequate return for many valuable books sent to us by the general government.

I communicate herewith a copy of the third Annual Report of Mr. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, being his report for the year 1855. I am informed by him that his report for the present year will be made at an early day.

The one herewith sent will be found to contain much valuable information on the subject of education in the State, and especially as to the condition and prospects of our Common Schools, and many valuable suggestions are made for the improvement of the system. The statements made from pages 33 to 37 of the report, inclusive, and the tables at the end of the report, are especially interesting. Copies of this report will be laid upon your desks.

By the census of 1850 it appears that the number of white persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, was 215,453. Mr. Wiley reports the whole number of children at the Common Schools in 73 counties in this State (from returns to him) for the year 1855, to have been 112,632. Estimating for the few remaining counties, he gives the whole number of children at these schools, in the State, at about 130,000; and at other schools and colleges in the State about 10,000; making the whole number at school in the State about 140,000. Unless he is mistaken in these statements, and I do not believe that he is, the day is not distant—not more, at farthest, than one generation—when we shall no longer be reproached for the ignorance of our people, but all or nearly all, will be able, at least, to read and write.

An opinion has prevailed to some extent in the State, that the Common Schools have hitherto been of little benefit, and that this small benefit has been more than counterbalanced by the injury resulting therefrom to other schools—that most of these have been destroyed—and that in their places we have the Common Schools but for a small portion of the year. This may be true to some extent, and in some localities; but the evil, if it be one, I am satisfied, is much less than many have supposed. Inferior schools have in many, and indeed in most counties, been superseded by the Common Schools. But this report shows that private schools and academies have increased largely, and are still on the increase.

I am satisfied from my own observation, (and in the two years last past I have had ample opportunity to observe in traversing every section of the State) that the number of schools, male and female, especially the latter, of a high grade, is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and I have observed it with pleasure as one of the best and surest indications of the progress of our people.

Before leaving this subject, I deem it but an act of justice to the Superintendent of Common Schools to say that, in my opinion, he has been diligent, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties as such—that he has done much already to introduce order, harmony, and uniformity into the system, and that he is zealous and active in endeavoring to carry out further plans for its improvement.

No State, so far as I am informed, has successfully put in operation a Common School system, without a Superintendent, or some officer of the kind; and it is believed that such an officer is essential to the success of our own.

By the law, as it now stands, the Governor is to have printed 150 copies of the annual report of the Superintendent, 50 copies whereof he is to distribute among the public offices and libraries of the State, and colleges, and such other literary institutions, in and out of the State, as he shall deem proper; the residue to be delivered to the Superintendent for distribution by him "in such manner as will best promote the cause of common education in the State." This number for general distribution is entirely too small to effect the purpose designed. The additional cost of a larger number would be only that of the additional paper and press work, which is comparatively small. The type-setting constitutes the main item in the cost of publication. A sufficient number should be published to supply most of those who are connected with, or take an active interest in, our Common Schools; the expense of printing and publishing to be paid out of the Literary Fund. The Literary Board, seeing the propriety of such a thing, deemed it not beyond its power to order 850 additional copies to be struck off, which was done at a trifling cost; and it is out of these only, that copies can be supplied to the members of Assembly.

The Literary Board distributed among the several counties of the State, for the support of Common Schools, the sum of $180,880 for the year 1855, and the like amount for the year 1856. With half that amount, required to be raised by taxation in the respective counties, for like purposes, we have the sum of $271,320 applied to Common School purposes in each of these years.

The sum of $8,000 out of the Literary Fund was also appropriated, each year, for the use of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.

Applications have, from time to time, been made to me by the principals of schools in different sections of the State, to be furnished with arms for their pupils from the State arsenals, with a view to making military tactics a part of their instruction. The law making no provision for such cases, I was compelled to refuse a compliance with all such applications. Arms suitable for schools may be obtained from the general government, in part of the State's annual quota of arms derived from that source.

I recommend that the Governor of the State be authorized to furnish such arms to schools, bond being given for their safe keeping and return, as in the case of volunteer companies.

A knowledge of the duties of the soldier, in a country like ours, having no regular military system, is highly important. Every citizen is liable to be called upon to discharge these duties, and if properly instructed in his youth, would be ready in manhood, at his country's call, to step forward either for command or to serve as a well drilled soldier in the ranks. For an American citizen, that system of education is most perfect which enables him to perform his duty best, under any and all circumstances.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that such a system would foster a military spirit dangerous to the peace and good order of the country. It has been practically introduced in many of the States of the Union, with no such results; but, on the contrary, with marked benefit.

The Asylum for the Insane, though yet incomplete, is now in successful operation, and has as its inmates some 85 patients. Several of those who have been inmates have been restored to their reason, and discharged. Some few deaths have occurred.

I have every reason to believe that the general management of the institution under the present Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, has been good. The institution will be well worthy a visit from your members, when you will be able to see for yourselves, its system and general economy. More definite information will be given in the report of the Directors, which will be laid before you at an early day.

At the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind there are some 37 pupils. The same general remarks will apply to this institution, and a report will be submitted to you by the Directors thereof.

The revenue law, passed at the last session, has, in several respects, been found difficult to construe, and needs revising and explaining in many particulars. Some of the difficulties arising under it will present themselves on a careful examination. Others can be pointed out by the accounting officers of the State, to whom questions of practical difficulty have often been presented by the officers whose duty it is to collect the public taxes.

It is of the first importance that these difficulties be removed, in order that our taxes may be uniform, and also for the reason that in cases of doubt, the State is usually the loser—the collecting officers not being willing to collect the tax by distress and incur the risk of a suit by the owner of the property distrained.

Since your last session, Mr. Attorney General Ransom tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Joseph B. Batcheler, Esq., with the advice of the Council of State, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect an Attorney General, to enter upon the duties of his office after your session shall have ended.

State Solicitors are also to be elected for the 1st, 6th and 7th Judicial Circuits.

I herewith transmit to you a letter and enclosures therein, addressed to me by the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister to the Republic of Nicaragua, in relation to the forcible seizure, on or about the 18th July, 1855, of certain slaves of his by persons in Philadelphia, while he was passing through it, on his way to New York City, from which place it was his purpose to embark for Nicaragua.

These slaves were the domestic servants of Mr. Wheeler and family, and it was his intention to take them abroad with him as such. Their seizure and removal, violently and against the will of the owner, and under the circumstances stated, was a high-handed outrage, and is believed not to have been warranted, even in a *civil* point of view, by the laws of Pennsylvania. I have received a subsequent letter from Mr. Wheeler, in which he states that he has caused an action for damages to be instituted against one of the parties to the act complained of, and he expresses the hope that this State will aid in the prosecution of it, as has been done by other States under similar circumstances.

It is important that the question should be determined by the highest judicial authority in the country. I recommend the matter to your favorable consideration.

By virtue of a resolution passed at the last session, the Hon. David L. Swain was appointed by me as agent to procure documentary evidence of the history of the State. The matter is mentioned now merely to say that a more particular and definite communication on the subject will be submitted in the course of the session.

The Governor was also authorized to procure a copy of "Tryon's North Carolina papers" from Harvard College.

Gov. Swain was kind enough to undertake this duty also, and procured a copy of Tryon's Letter Book, while Governor of the Province of North Carolina, which is now in his possession, and of which more definite information will be given in the above promised communication.

In compliance with a resolution also passed at the last session, I have addressed a circular letter to the Governors of most of the Atlantic States, asking for the information desired as to the State Marine Hospitals where any such exist.

Answers have been received from the Governors of several States, in which there are no such establishments owned by the States, and it is doubted whether such an institution will be found in any of the States.

An appropriation was made at the last session of $5,500 for the purpose of adding a wing to the Governor's House, and repairing the house and premises generally—the money to be expended under the Board of Superintendents of Public Buildings. The house has been greatly improved in comfort and appearance by the addition and repairs, and the whole premises are now in good order. There is yet an unsettled balance due the contractor for work on the main building, but it will be found that the whole work has been executed for about $1000 less than the sum appropriated.

Three sets of resolves from the State of New Hampshire, one from the State of Ohio, and one from the State of Massachusetts, were forwarded to me by the Governors of those States, with a request that they be laid before you. It will be seen that all relate to Kansas and slavery, and kindred subjects, except one set of the resolves from New Hampshire, relating to the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, and to the naturalization of foreigners.

The resolves in relation to slavery, &c., indicate such a state of the public mind in the States from whence they emanate, as to render it worse than useless, in my opinion, to undertake any reply to them.

I would most respectfully recommend that no further notice be taken of any of these resolves.

The already great length of this communication reminds me of the propriety of bringing it to a close. I will do so with the single remark that I hope all your deliberations may be characterized by harmony and courtesy, and that your labors may result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the State.

THOS. BRAGG.

Cuba.—The Washington Union, of a late date, has the following paragraph. What does it mean?

"The government of the United States has never interfered, and we feel assured never will interfere, with the internal affairs of Mexico or Central America, for any other purposes than that of counteracting the intrigues and encroachments of foreign powers, and fostering their new-born freedom. With respect to Cuba the case is quite different; nor do we think it will injure the reputation of Mr. Buchanan, or any other American statesman, to be suspected of a desire to emancipate that fine Island from colonial vassalage, and (if such is the wish of its inhabitants,) to admit it as a member of this confederation: it is not fit that the key to the Gulf of Mexico should be in the hands of an enemy, or one who is the mere tool of our enemies. The North and West, equally with the South, are deeply interested in this question, which seems to be sleeping now, but which, we opine, will never die."

Is the acquisition of Cuba to be the leading feature of Mr. Buchanan's administration? Are the doctrines of the Ostend manifesto to be literally enforced? What does the Union mean by saying it is not fit that the key to the Gulf of Mexico should be in the hands of our enemies?

Richmond Whig.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24, 1856.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE is of such immoderate length that it will be less published and less read than it ought to be, as a statement of the condition of the State, in its political, financial, agricultural, internal improvement, educational, and geological aspects. It is a paper of too much interest to be passed by without careful examination; and we should feel inclined to call special attention to several portions of it, but that we are precluded from doing so by its own engrossment of our space.

As a statement of the condition of the State, it appears to us to be full and satisfactory. Its temper and style are satisfactory and creditable. Its recommendations, however, are few, and as to the most important subjects of internal improvement and taxation, vague and indefinite.

Among those measures actually recommended, we are glad to see a continuation of the Geological Survey, which we regard as of incalculable importance; a new Judicial Circuit; and a continuation of the present banking capital, on the present banking principles.

THE LEGISLATURE.—It appears to be difficult to get information from our *first* friends at Raleigh. The Governor's message only reached us in the Standard of Saturday. A copy which our correspondent wrote us that he had mailed on that day, came to hand to-day. And he promised us a list of the Senate Committees by this morning's mail; but this morning's mail has brought us nothing from him but the aforesaid Message.

It will be seen that several Rail Road bills have already been introduced. One of these, for the benefit of the Western road, asks a loan of State bonds, (secured by an issue of the Company's bonds to a similar amount and a pledge of the whole property of the Company,) to the amount of $100,000 for every $50,000 subscribed and secured to the Company's stock. This, if granted, as we have much reason to hope it will be, will give us $500,000 in State bonds, which can be sold at or about par, whilst the Company's bonds could not be sold at more than 75 or 80 per cent. It will be a substantial aid, therefore, to our Coal Mine Road, without any risk to the State. The Company is to be bound to pay the interest on the State bonds, and to create a Sinking Fund for the payment of the principal.

We understand that the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road asks for additional assistance.

We hear nothing of the character of the Beaufort and Coal Mine bill.

N. C. CONFERENCE.—The M. E. Conference continued in session at Greensborough from the 12th to the 20th inst. Upwards of 100 Ministers were present. We must defer their appointments till our next. Wm. H. Bobbitt is assigned to Fayetteville; Marble N. Taylor to Fayetteville Circuit; Paul J. Caraway to Robeson; Dan'l Culbreth to Bladen; Jos. D. Martin and A. D. Betts to Sampson; N. A. H. Goddin to Whiteville; Jos. C. Thomas, Montgomery; Peter Doub and Thos. M. Triplett, Rockingham; &c.

The next Conference will be held in Goldsboro'.

The Rev. Malcom L. Douglas died on the 15th, while attending Conference, and the Rev. W. W. Nesbitt died in Patrick county, Va. on the 5th.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER ROAD.—At the meeting of the Stockholders last week, Thos. D. Walker, Esq. of Wilmington, was elected President, in place of J. E. Gregg, Esq. of S. C., who declined a re-election. Messrs. W. W. Harllee, G. W. I. McCall, W. A. Muldrow, John B. Moore, E. W. Charles, J. Eli Gregg, Henry Nutt, John A. Taylor, N. N. Nixon, and Alfred Smith, were elected Directors, being the same as last year, with the exception of J. Eli Gregg, who takes the place of Thos. D. Walker.

The salary of the President was fixed at $2,000; and that of the Sec'y and Treasurer at $1,200 and $1,500.

A service of plate was voted to L. J. Fleming, Esq. late Chief Engineer.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Governor of South Carolina has appointed 214 Delegates, and the Governor of Maryland 35, to the Convention, which is to meet in Savannah on the 8th December. The Charleston Courier says that Southern cities and towns generally have taken steps to be represented.

We hear of no appointments made in North Carolina, except in Raleigh, which has appointed 11.

MR. FILLMORE.—The Buffalo Commercial, which is understood to have the entire confidence of Mr. Fillmore, says,—

"We believe the wisest thing the country could have done was to elect Mr. Fillmore. Had Judge McLean been the candidate of the Republican Party, the next wisest thing would have been the success of the Republicans; and indeed, we have reason to know that if they had nominated Judge McLean, Mr. Fillmore would have withdrawn from the canvass immediately on his return from Europe. But if the choice must necessarily have been between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, we are of opinion that the safer selection is the one that has actually been made."

Except for the fact that Judge McLean had truckled to the Republicans just before their Convention to nominate a candidate, we would have thought him a better chance for President than Buchanan. But after that, we had no faith in him, and no use for him. Better as it is, *we hope.*

WANTING WHAT?—We notice that his Honor Judge Saunders made a speech at the Democratic glorification meeting in Raleigh last week. The Judge also, during the canvass, enlightened the people of Maryland as to their duties in a 2 or 3 column letter.

Our other Judges, to their credit be it said, have at all times, without exception we believe, refrained from meddling with politics.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The length of the Governor's Message obliges us to condense the proceedings as detailed in the Raleigh papers. We omit nothing, however, but superfluous words.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Wiggins, it was proposed to the House to adjourn till Friday—Thursday being Thanksgiving Day The House concurred.

L. W. Joyner was elected Engrossing Clerk. Joint vote, Joyner 102, R. Oates 45.

Wm. Hill was re-elected Secretary of State, by a unanimous vote of both Houses.

On motion of Mr. Hill of Caswell, a committee on all bills to amend the constitution was appointed, to-wit, Messrs. Hill, Coleman and Gorrell.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. D. F. Caldwell introduced a bill to establish the People's Bank of North Carolina. Passed first reading and ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. M. Leach introduced a bill to repeal the sections of the 36th chapter of the Revised Code which prohibit the issuing of bank notes under $5.

On motion of Mr. Settle, a Standing Committee on Constitutional Reform was appointed, viz: Messrs. Settle, Hill of Stokes, Dargan, Folk, and Mason.

The Speaker appointed the following committees:

On Private Bills—Messrs. Waugh, Patterson, G. Leitch, Crump, Tomlinson, Outerbridge, Sutherland, Eborn, Wilson, Jarvis, Speer, Mathews, Clark and Martin.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Yancy, Cox of Perquimans, O. P. White, Withers, T. B. Lyon, Hall, C. N. White, Blanton, Pickett, Williamson, Moore.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Hargrove, Martin, Whitson, Rumley, Benbury, Cansler, J. F. Lyon, Richardson, Stewart, Gentry and Pearson.

Education.—Messrs. Scales, A. M. Lewis, McIntosh, Ogburn, Love, Dancy, Blow, Elliott, Little, Ferrebee, and Holmes.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Erwin, Foster, Meares, Montgomery, Waddell, Davidson, H. C. Jones, Jeffreys, Bethea, Glass and Mann.

Claims.—Messrs. Humphrey, Johnson, Moseley, Hackney, Strayhorn, Houck, Reeves, Stiles, Rankin, Eller and Jennett.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Morrison, Dills, Gaither, Rushing, Bynum, Mabry, Harrell, Ward, Parker, G. M. Lewis and Siler.

A communication was read from the Bank of the State, giving the reasons for declining to accept the re-charter passed at the last session.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Nov'r 22.

Yesterday, in the Senate, there was quite a spirited debate brought about by the introduction of a preamble and resolution by Mr. Pool of Pasquotank. The preamble asserted that it has heretofore been the custom to give to the minority one Doorkeeper, and that this rule had been overlooked by the present Legislature. The resolution provided that the key of the Senate Chamber be delivered to such person as the minority might designate, for their use during their private consultations. Messrs. Pool, Gorrell, Christian, Wiggins, Thomas of Davidson, Myers of Mecklenburg, Clark, Wilder and Cameron engaged in the discussion. On motion of Mr. Wilder, the preamble was stricken out, by yeas 28, nays 14, and the resolution then passed.

Several petitions were then introduced, of no peculiar interest.

In the afternoon, the friends of the Fayetteville and Beaufort Railroad scheme met in the Senate Chamber. The meeting was small, on account of the very disagreeable weather, and I learn that no important action was taken.

The Senate to-day held a very short session. The Governor's Message was referred to the appropriate Committees. It will be seen that the Governor mentions the affair of Col. Wheeler, and lays before the Legislature resolves from the Legislatures of New Hampshire, Ohio and Massachusetts. This portion of his message was referred to a select committee of five, which is not yet appointed.

Mr. McDiarmid of Cumberland introduced a bill for the relief of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company. It proposes to increase the State subscription $15,000. It also repeals certain sections of the act passed two years ago.

The county of Alleghany is again before the Legislature, having been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Martin of Ashe.

The Senate committees were announced yesterday.

In the House, yesterday, a number of bills, &c. were introduced, which I have not time to do more than name:

Mr. Hall, a petition to amend the charter of the town of Salisbury.

Mr. Erwin, a petition to extend the N. C. Rail Road.

Mr. Montgomery, a resolution for the Geological survey of certain counties.

Mr. Ferrebee, a bill to incorporate the Camden and Pasquotank Canal Company.

Mr. Rushing, a bill for the payment of tales jurors.

Mr. White, a bill to amend sec. 7, chap. 46, of Revised Code.

Mr. Whitson, a bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. Rail Road. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cansler, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Rutherford Rail Road.

Mr. Speer, a bill to amend that portion of the Revised Code relating to the qualification for Jurors.

A committee of Finance was appointed, together with some other committees. On the committee of Finance I notice the name of Mr. Elliott of Randolph.

To-day was occupied pretty much as yesterday. I notice that Mr. Bethea of Cumberland introduced a bill relating to the Western Rail Road.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Concord, in Cabarrus.

Mr. Humphrey, a bill to construct a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor to the Coal Fields. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mann, a bill to repeal sec. 30 and part of sec. 24 of the Revenue act in the Revised Code.

Mr. Jenkins, a bill to repeal sec. 80, chap. 99, of the Revised Code.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to amend secs. 7 and 8, ch. 45, of Revised Code.

Mr. Benbury, a bill to repeal secs. 46, 47 and 48, chap. 107.

There were several other bills proposing to repeal sections of the Revised Code, but I have not time to enumerate them. You see they have already dipped into it heavily. Most of these bills were ordered to be printed.

Some one has sent us, from New York, the first No. of a paper called "The European," in the terms of which it is stated that "this paper will not be sent to any place in the United States South of Mason and Dixon's line." From an examination of this No. we are inclined to think that the South will have no reason to grieve over this exclusion, for the paper appears to be a poor affair, a mere collection of things hostile to the United States and its institutions, and intended to give Europeans a bad idea of them.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Buchanan 48,236; Fillmore 36,886.

Aggregate vote 85,122; in August 102,516. Buchanan's majority 11,350; Bragg's majority 12,594. Buchanan's loss 1,244.

Vote for Electors.—Locos: Messrs. Shaw, Hill, Martin, Wilder and Williams, each 46,764, Waring 46,763, Avery 46,760, Blow 46,464, Settle 46,303, M. B. Smith 45,847.

Fillmore: Messrs. Warren, Meares, Littlejohn, Stedman & Hyman, each 36,309, Dargan 36,308, Cameron 36,138, Lewis Thompson 35,903, L. B. Carmichael 35,665.

Besides these there were returned, for Will. B. Smith (intended doubtless for M. B. S.) 917; for L. B. Armichael, (L. B. Carmichael) 474; John M. Clement 460; Lewis Thomas (Thompson) 406; W. J. Barlow (Blow) 279.

It is not stated in the Governor's Proclamation in the Standard, from which we take these facts, that any votes were cast for J. M. Leach, one of the Fillmore electors; but we suppose he received the vote of the party.

The vote of New Hanover was not received by the Governor, and is not counted in these individual votes, though it is included in the aggregate vote as first stated.

If the vote of the State had been close, very serious difficulties would have arisen from the above numerous blunders and omission.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 18.—The following is the official vote of this State:

Fremont,		39,963
Buchanan,	10,577	
Fillmore,	546	
Scattering,	75	
		11,198
Fremont's majority over all,		28,765

MASSACHUSETTS.

Fremont,		107,442
Buchanan,	38,536	
Fillmore,	19,740	
		58,276
Fremont's majority,		49,166

Over Fillmore 87,702; over Buchanan 68,906.

CONNECTICUT.

Fremont		42,715
Buchanan	34,990	
Fillmore	2,615	
		37,605
Fremont's majority over all		5,110

NEW JERSEY.

Fillmore,	24,114
Fremont,	28,229
Buchanan,	47,810

Whole number of votes polled for electors, 100,153; Buchanan over Fremont, 19,581; over Fillmore, 23,696. Fremont over Fillmore, 4,115; Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 5,533.

The Democratic candidate for Governor received 436 votes more than Buchanan; yet his Republican opponent is elected by 2,657 majority.

GEORGIA.

Fillmore,	42,352
Buchanan,	56,417
Democratic majority,	14,065

PRESIDENTIAL SCHEMES.—The N. York Herald publishes a letter from Richmond, Va., stating that it has been resolved by the Southern nullifiers to defeat Mr. Buchanan's election, unless he fully commits himself in writing to their views prior to the meeting of the electoral colleges on the first Wednesday in December. The "nullifiers", it is stated, have fears of their Northern allies elected to the next Congress, and from recent disclosures, fear of Mr. Buchanan himself. If his answers are not satisfactory, a sufficient number of electoral votes are to be cast for some other candidates so as to throw the election into the House. It is added that:

"The conspirators do not expect any satisfactory answer from Mr. Buchanan—they do not desire it. Their object is disunion and the spoils of a Southern confederacy. They know that by the betrayal of the people by throwing the election into the House they may create an excitement which will result in the abrupt dissolution of Congress, the suspension of the government, the secession of the Southern States in a body, and that bloody Southern confederacy which is to be the millenium of their hopes. The late confidential meeting of Henry A. Wise and his associate disunion Southern Governors at Raleigh, you will discover by and bye involved something more than treason and revolution in the event of Fremont's election."

Anything from the New York Herald must be taken—if at all—with many grains of allowance. This story is very improbable, though that is saying a great deal of anything with which Gov. Wise's name is connected.

It will be observed that Gov. Wise has gone to Wheatland to see Mr. Buchanan.

DOCTORS DIFFER.—The Raleigh Standard proclaims that the Democratic party has saved the South in the late contest for the Presidency.

The Charleston Mercury, another organ of the faithful, replies that this is altogether a mistake, that "It is the South that has saved the Democratic party, and not the Democratic party that has thrown its shield over the South."

And the Mercury, it strikes us, is nearer the truth. For in only *one* Northern State has the Democratic party secured a majority; and in that, —Pennsylvania—a majority less than 500 out of a vote of nearly 500,000!

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Niagara brings news to the 8th inst.

Additional symptoms had manifested themselves of a close union between France, Russia and Prussia. It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and Prussia to the second meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to oppose the admission of the former, and Austria of the latter.

Nothing else of interest, politically.

Cotton quiet and prices drooping; lower grades 1-8 and middling 1-16 lower. Sales of the week 29,000 bales. There was a better feeling on the 8th, with sales of 15,000 bales, but no advance. Naval Stores and Breadstuffs dull.

Cotton at Macon.—There is now at Macon, Miss., over 10,000 bales of cotton awaiting shipment.

The Largest Day's Business.—The N. O. Delta says, the sales of cotton in New Orleans market Saturday, according to our commercial record, reached over twenty thousand bales—the largest business of any one day this season. The demand seems to have been stimulated by the *Europa's* news, which, it seems is much less unfavorable than was generally expected.

A Munificent Gift.—We learn from the Natchez Courier that David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, made a donation a few days since to Oakland College, in that State, of $50,000. This, together with $60,000 given by this gentleman to the same institution upon former occasions, make his donations amount to $110,000. One of the conditions appended to the last gift is that "should Oakland College cease to exist as an institution of public education, in that event the donation shall go to the next best effort for similar purposes in the South."

A Sad Surprise Party.—The Albany Knickerbocker relates the following incident of a surprise party in that city:

The day before yesterday a very unpleasant incident occurred at one of these parties. A merchant who has heretofore held a respectable position in society, was selected by some friends to call on. It was a surprise party, indeed, to all concerned. They found the husband insensible from the effects of liquor, lying on the hall stairs and his wife with a bruised face and a black eye, bathing his temples with ice water. How many such scenes occur unknown to the world!

THE EPITAPH OF THE FREMONT PARTY.

Here lies poor Sambo; and what is strange,
Grim death has worked in him no change;
He *always* lied, and always *will*,
He once lied *load*, and now lies still.

MARRIED,

In the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greensboro', N. C., on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Dr. FLAVIUS A. BYRD, of Leon Co., Florida, to Miss KATE S. BLAKE, daughter of Thomas C. Blake, Esq. formerly of Fayetteville, N. C.

On the 19th inst., at Pactolus, Pitt county, by Rev. Edward Geer, Mr. RUFUS S. TUCKER, of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss FLORENCE E., only daughter of Churchill Perkins, Esq. of Pitt.

At Byrdsville, in Brunswick county, on Wednesday 19th inst., by Wm. B. Robeson, Esq., Mr. MORRIS FREEMAN, of Bladen Co., to Miss WINNIE DANIEL, of Brunswick Co.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday the 19th inst., ETTA CATH'N, daughter of Capt. Benj. and Etta C. Rush, aged 15 years and 19 days.

In this county, on the 24 inst., ALICE HUNTER, youngest daughter of the late Wm. T. Smith, aged about 5 years.

In Anson county, on the 4th inst., WM. C. FLAKE, Esq. aged 48 years 6 months and 28 days.

In Chatham county, on the 28th Oct., Mrs. MARGARET HACKNEY, aged 72, and wife of a distinguished Revolutionary veteran.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 24.

BACON—	12½ a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	48 a 50
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	00 a 00
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	14 a 15	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	11 a 00	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	10½ a	Flaxseed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	a 25	SHOT—	
Dundee	22 a 25	Com. pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	80 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	65 a 70
Bro. Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	65 a
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	45 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 00 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	6 50 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 00 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	16 a 17
Corn	85 a	Crushed	16 a
Wheat	1 10 a 1 20	St. Croix	13 a 13½
Oats	45 a 00	Porto Rico	11½ a 12
Peas	80 a 85	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	12 a 12
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12	TOBACCO—	
Green	5 a	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	0 a 5	8 x 10	$2¼ a $2½
LARD—	14 a 15	10 x 12	$2¾ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	17 a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Demand light.

Cotton—Steady, under the late news firm.

Turpentine, Yellow and Virgin 1 95, Scrape 1 00, Spirits 37.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 60 for virgin and yellow dip, 1 60 for hard. Spirits 41. No transaction in Rosin. Tar 1 55. Fay. and Wil. Flour, Super 7 50; Family 8 00.

At Charleston, Cotton 10¾ to 11¼, a decline of ⅛ to ¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 728,926 bales, against 719,454 last year. Increase 9,472.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Oct. 19 and 21, Strs Fanny and Rowan, with goods for W P Elliott, W H Carver, J W Powers, Miss M E Birdsall, P P Johnson, T S Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce, C G Wright, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, J W Lett, J H Pritchett, C F Haigh & Sons, A Benbow, H B Ferguson, E P Covington, Webb & Bro, H L Myrover, S W Tillinghast, Dr B Robinson, J McNatt, J Stewart, Wm Bell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov'r 19.—Schrs Worth, John, Wake, Wide World, and Pedee from N York; Rhoda, Beulah and Henry Nutt from Phila. 20.—Brig Albert Adams fm Boston; Schrs. D C Hulse from N York; H R Weston fm Phila. 21.—Scrs. C C Stratton from Philadelphia; Joseph Lawrence from New London; W H Hazard from N. Y.

W. J. Bingham, assisted by his son, proposes re-opening his SELECT SCHOOL at Oaks, Orange county, N. C., on the 11th February 1857.

A gentleman suitable to board school-boys can find a good situation here.

Address W. J. BINGHAM,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Nov'r 22, 1856. 59-6tpd

Clarendon Bridge.

THE Board of Directors will assess the annual crossing of the Clarendon Bridge before the 1st of January 1857, and the list will be in the hands of the Toll Collector at the Bridge and the Secretary; and all persons are required to pay by the 1st JANUARY 1857, and those who do not pay by that time will not be allowed to cross by the year, *as positive* payment is required before 1st Jan'y 1857.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y
F. & N. P. R. Co.

Nov'r 21, 1856. 59tlJ

Town papers copy.

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,
Commission Merchants,
No 104 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

59-1tf]

Harper's Magazine for December, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov'r 22.

ATTENTION!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

BEING inclined to move South, I will sell my entire WAGON ESTABLISHMENT, with a good stock of Materials and Tools, selected by myself purposely for the Wagon Business. Any person wishing to buy, and having doubts about the success of the establishment, can have an opportunity of examining my book for their own satisfaction.

N. B.—All debts due me for work must be settled either by Cash or approved Notes by the first of Jan'y 1857, if not they will all be put in course of collection by legal process. WM. WATSON.

Nov'r 20, 1856. 59-tlstJ

FRESH FISH.

50 bbls. Mullets, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

200 sacks Salt, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

20 quarter-bbls. No. 2 Mackerel, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

5 bbls. N. O. Syrup, very good with Buckwheat Cakes, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

1000 lbs. New Rice, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

10 mats Old Java Coffee, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

A few very good Shot Guns, for sale cheap by W. H. CARVER.

10 boxes Rosin Soap, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

72 bottles best Virginia Maccoboy SNUFF, just received and for sale by W. H. CARVER.

2000 lbs. Leaf Tobacco, very fine for Smoking, for sale by W. H. CARVER.

Nov'r 21, 1856. 59-3t

IMPORTANT SALE.

ON Saturday, 8th November, we will sell at Public Auction near the Town of Greenville, the following articles belonging to the Tar River Improvement:

1 Screw Pump, 27 in. bore, 30 ft. long.
1 Osgood's Dredging Machine, 10 horse power, boiler and machinery in perfect order.
1 Steam Pile Driver.
4 Scow Flats.
A lot Spikes, Planks, Tools, &c.

R. L. MYERS, } Comrs.
W. J. BLOW, }

Greenville, Sept. 29. 59-2t

THO. J. JOHNSON

IS now receiving his winter stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shot, Lead, Yankee Notions, &c.

Stock of BOOTS and SHOES large, and of good qualities for retail. HATS assorted, some very wide orim, Saxony Wool, &c. Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES, also, Patent do. The above Goods were well bought, and he would like to sell on same terms. CASH or barter will be taken. Credit will be given to those who *know themselves* to be prompt. Old customers are invited. THO. J. JOHNSON.

P. S.—To those who owe me I would simply say, PLEASE PAY UP, as I am in want of money. J.

Nov. 20, 1856. 58-1m

NEW BOOKS.

Com. Perry's Japan Expedition, illustrated.
Collier & Jewett's Edition of the Original Text of Shakspeare's Plays Restored.
Farmingdale; The Lion of Flanders, or the Battle of the Golden Spurs; The Curse of the Village, &c.; Kitto's Daily Bible Illustrations; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; Barnes' Notes on the Books of Job and Revelations; Half Hours with the best Authors.—Knight's London Edition, 2 vols.; Half Hours with the best Poets.
Revolutions in Europe, down to 1849.
Webster's University and Family Pronouncing Dic'y
Juvenile and School Books, Stationary, &c

Just rec'd by E. J. HALE & SON.

Nov 17

Quassia Tonic Cups for Dyspepsia, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

EDINBURGH ALE, in pint Jugs.

LONDON PORTER. Just received and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

October 13, 1856. 47itf

Palm Oil Soap, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 9. 46tf

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES were introduced into Wilmington by SCOTT & BALDWIN, and they continue to sell the only "*Patent Yoke*" Shirt offered in this section of North Carolina. The qualities and styles are various. The sizes are so arranged as to enable them to fit any form—tall, short, medium, large or small. Among the assortment are neat fancy patterns—the newest style French wristbands—*with and without Collars.* The prices are from $2 75 to $4 50, with some few of lower grades. It is needless to speak of the cut and workmanship of these Shirts. Our annual sales, amounting to upwards of **100 doz.,** is sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the article.

Those who prefer to have Shirts, Drawers and Collars, MADE TO MEASURE, can do so, and the fit warranted by leaving orders at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing and Gent's. Furnishing Store,
38 Market street.

N. B.—The sale of the above style "PATENT YOKE SEAM SHIRTS" is limited to the following Houses:

E. L. HARDING & CO., Chicago, Ill.;
KEEN, BALDWIN & CO., Richmond, Va.;
J. D. GOODMAN & CO., do.
SCOTT, HARRISON & CO., Petersburg, Va.;
THOS. WINFIELD ROYSTON, do.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't, Raleigh, N. C.;
B. RICHARDSON SHERWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.;
T. JEFFERSON WERTENBAKER, Charlottsville, Va.; and
SCOTT & BALDWIN,
38 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54-1tlstJ

MERCHANT TAILORING,
At 38 Market Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Plain and Fancy Cloths,
Plain and Fancy Silk Vestings,
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
IN TOWN,
IS NOW OPENED at this House.

SCHOONMAKER, the Cutter, is sure to fit you satisfactorily.

The TRIMMINGS used at this Establishment are imported expressly for Tailors' use, and are found only in the Merchant Tailoring Trade.

☞ They will receive ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES weekly, until the middle of December, per Express. The new styles may always be found at the CITY CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, 38 MARKET ST.

Scott & Baldwin are turning out seventy-five and one hundred Garments weekly, at the

City Clothing Store,
38 MARKET ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 10, 1856. 47itlD

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment: and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials: and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Anderson Street.
Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

300 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
66 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

GUANOES.

758 BAGS PERUVIAN;
327 do. COLUMBIAN.

Not only has the cost of using these Guanoes in connexion been very much diminished, but experiments have proved that the phosphate, so much wanting in the Peruvian, not only increases the yield, but combined with the Columbian makes the crop much more certain.

For sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

THE Baked Head and other Tales: Evelyn Marston: Hertha, by Miss Bremer; Lorimer Littlegood, Esq.: The Hills of Shatemuc, by the Author of the Wide Wide World; Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature; The Pickwick Papers; Charles O'Malley; School Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.
Nov. 8, 1856. 55tf

SILVER PLATED CASTORS.

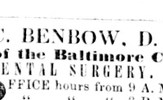
A handsome assortment just received.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Oct 27. 51-1m

WANTED,

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, to act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH. A capital of $5 only required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Plaistow, N. H.
Oct. 20, 1856. 51-3m

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. just received and for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
Oct. 27. 51-



Freight and Passenger Line between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

STEAMER MAGNOLIA, leaves Fayetteville on Monday and Thursday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington on Tuesday and Friday mornings.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH, leaves Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, 15 minutes after sun-rise.

Leaves Wilmington Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Both carrying Freight and Passengers.

Steamer ROWAN, with full sets of Lighters, runs regularly, carrying Freight only.

The regularity of our Boats on all stages of the River, and the despatch and promptness in delivering goods, are too well known to require comment.

To our patrons we tender our thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and can assure all shippers that no efforts will be spared in future, and feel confident that our facilities for dispatch are equal if not superior to any line on Cape Fear River.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
Agent for Lutterloh & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 1, 1856. 50tf

New and Cheap Goods.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a very large and general assortment of GOODS. Among which are,

French and English Merinos;
Do. Delains, Plain and Figured;
Dress Silks, Fig'd and Plain;
Black Fillet Mits;
Sleeves and Collars;
Cloths, Cassimeres and Satins;
Bear and Negro Blankets;
3-4 to 12-4 Bleached and Brown Domestics;
Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing,
Carpeting, Good and Common;
Boots and Shoes;
Anker Bolting Cloth;
Kerseys and Linseys;
Irish Linens, Crash;
Table Dipper and Napkins.

With many other articles, all of which being purchased by the Package, will be offered at low prices, by wholesale or retail.
Oct. 24, 1856. 51-tf

Roman Catholicism Spiritually Considered,

by the Rev. Chas. P. Jones, of the N. C. Conference. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 22, 1856.

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

OFFICE hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his suite of Rooms near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of *Artificial Teeth*, he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)
Oct. 20, 1856. 49-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Blankets, Kerseys, Stripes, and Plaids; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Boots, Shoes, & Hats; Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee; Loaf, Clarified, & Porto Rico Sugar; Cuba Molasses, an excellent article; Sugar House Syrup; Vinegar, Pepper, Spice, and Tea; Soda Biscuit, and Cheese; Mould, Adamantine, and Sperm Candles; Snuff, Powder and Shot; Glue, Truss Hoops, and Coopers' Tools.

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Segars.
" " " of Chewing Tobacco.
A few Bbls. Old Scuppernong Wine.
" " " " Nick Williams's Whiskey.

A great many other articles usually kept in a Grocery Store. Purchasers would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

C. E. LEETE.
Oct. 22 50-1m

C. J. & R. H. Jones

TAKE this method of calling the attention of their friends and others to their NEW STOCK of

Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods,

IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Rich colored and black Silks; fine all-wool De-Laines; all-wool Plaids, high colors; very handsome Long Shawls; do. Stella; fine emb'd Skirts; emb'd Handkerchiefs; Jaconet and Swiss Bands; emb'd and Lace Collars; Thread Lace and Edgings; ditto Jaconet and Swiss; rich Lace Falls, black; Black Trimming Lace; Ribbons and Trimmings, all kinds; Swan's Down; Furs, in sets; fine Kid Gloves; newest style Hats for Ladies; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A lot of best quality GUTTA PERCHA CLOTHING, very suitable for Wagoners and others who may be exposed to wet weather. ☞ Call and see.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1856. 47tf

Fall and Winter Stock.

1856.

I HAVE just received in full my Fall and Winter Stock of ***Silk, Staple, and Fancy Dry Goods,*** embracing quite a variety of styles, qualities, &c., &c., including all styles Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings, to wit: Striped, Plaid and Robed Silks; Plaid, Striped, and Printed, all Wool Delains, all colors; Solid, all Wool, De.; French Merinos, all shades and colors; Printed and Plaid low priced Alpaccas and DeLains. Also, a hands me assortment of Cloaks and Talmas, and extra heavy Bay State Shawls; Emb'd Collars; Black Lace Do.; Swiss and Jac't Flouncings; Do. Edgings and Insertings; Kid and Twisted Silk Gloves and Gauntlets; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings; together with a good Round, Staple and Domestic Goods; Ready Made Clothing; Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

Buyers generally are respectfully invited to give my Stock a look, as I shall sell on short profits.

P. CROW.
October 9, 1856. 47-tf

FALL TRADE, 1856.

B. F. PEARCE

IS NOW OPENING, a large and desirable Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

consisting in part of

Black and Colored Silks,
English and French Merinos,
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes, some beautiful patterns,
Black and Fancy Alpacas,
Edgings and Insertings,
Collars and Undersleeves,
Cactus and Whalebone Skirts,
Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss and Plaid Muslins,
French, English and American Prints,
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Jeans and Tweeds,
Plaids, Linseys and Kerseys,
Carolina and Marlboro' Stripes,
Bleached and Brown Sairtings and Sheetings,
White and Colored Flannels,
Drillings and Tickings,
Irish Linens, good assortment,
Linen Table Cloths, Towelings and Napkins,
Shawls, Cloaks and Mantillas,
Extra quality of Bed Blankets,
Ribbons, Belts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

ALSO,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Umbrellas; a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and every variety in the YANKEE NOTION LINE, which will be sold at a small advance for CASH, or on time to punctual customers, either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL. All are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

B. F. PEARCE.
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1856. 35-tf

SECOND STOCK.

B. F. PEARCE

IS now receiving, direct from New York, his second stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Among which may be found, the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, and all styles of Embroidery.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S GOODS of every variety, which will be sold CHEAP at wholesale or retail. The Ladies are respectfully invited to give me a call.

B. F. PEARCE.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1856. 46tf

Goods at Wholesale.

THE Subscribers beg leave to advise their customers and Merchants generally, that they have received a part and expect to receive the balance of their recent purchases in a few days. Their Stock will be much larger and more complete than they have ever offered, embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Together with

Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Saddlery, Shoes, Leather, &c.,

All of which have been bought by one of the firm expressly for the Wholesale Trade. Their terms will be as heretofore, on the usual time to prompt dealers. To cash buyers a reasonable discount will be made.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, August 13, 1856. 30-tf

NEW GOODS!

W. H. Carver

IS just receiving a very large Stock of ***DRY GOODS, Groceries, Wines, Liquors,*** direct from N. York, which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or exchange for any kind of produce.

A call from old friends and the public generally is desired, as my Stock is so large and varied that it will seldom fail to give satisfaction.

W. H CARVER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 29, 1856. 43-tf

CHEESE.

GOSHEN and Dairy CHEESE.
Sperm and Adamantine CANDLES.
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
50 jars West India PRESERVES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

JUST RECEIVED,

500 SACKS SALT.
50 kegs NAILS.
20 cases NEGRO SHOES.

For sale by E. F. MOORE,
Store formerly occupied by Hall & Sackett.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

FOR SALE.

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
Iron Wire,
Zinc, and Tin Ware and Stoves of various patterns. By

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
Sept. 24. 42-

Principal Wanted—Salary $1000.

THE Trustees of Laurinburgh High School, Richmond county, N. C., desire to procure a Principal to take charge of the School in January next. A salary of $1000 will be given, together with the use of the commodious Boarding-House in connection with the School if desired.

The location is healthy, the community moral and temperate.

Applications addressed to the undersigned will be received until the last Saturday in November next, when a selection will be made and the successful applicant notified. D. McLAURIN.
President Board Trustees.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5, 1856. 46-td

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET.

PROPOSALS to Rent the Boarding-House in connection with Laurinburgh High School will be received until the last Saturday in November next. Address D. McLAURIN,
President Board Trustees.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Oct. 5. 46-td

A RARE CHANCE!

The Furniture and Fixtures of the Fayetteville Hotel for sale.

THE subscribers having fully determined to sell the above named Property, now offer it to an enterprising man upon liberal terms.

This Hotel enjoys a large custom from the adjoining counties and from the travelling public, with a prospect of future increase. What it has done and is now doing can be seen by any one wishing to purchase referring to our books.

The situation of the building is such that it commands the greater part of the custom coming to and passing through this place.

For the amount of capital invested, there is no business that a person could engage in that would pay as well. J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Sept 11, 1856. 38tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. Shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand Dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.
March 15, 1856. 13tf

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned has the Agency of the following Companies, viz:

Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
Greensborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Newbern Mutual Insurance Co.,
Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Caswell Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Insurance in *North Carolina Companies* can now be taken in any part of Town or County, in large or small amounts.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
June 30, 1856. 17-6m

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

THESE celebrated machines are in practical and profitable use in all parts of the civilized world. In all the various trades, and in sewing every sort of fabric, either of cloth or leather, they have been fully tried and approved. Sewing machines of other manufacturers often fail to work, but SINGER'S MACHINES ALWAYS OPERATE PERFECTLY, being strong, durable and complete in contrivance and workmanship. A perfect sewing machine kept employed affords a clear profit of $1,000 a year, but an imperfect one is a cause of constant vexation and loss. The entire RELIABILITY of our machines is one great reason for their unparalleled popularity.

MACHINES FOR FAMILY SEWING,

of a frail and delicate construction, are recommended by other manufacturers. Such machines are made to catch the eye, not to perform substantial work. The truth is, family sewing machines ought to be stronger than any other, because they go into less skilful hands than when sold to manufacturers, and are used for a greater variety of work. The machines which have proved best for all other purposes, must be best for family use, and they are Singer's. The speed of our machines has lately been doubled. No other can compare with them in quantity of work.

☞ New machines of the latest improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms for old sewing machines of our own make, or for operative machines of other manufacturers. Local agents wanted to sell our machines. ☜

N. B.—All persons desiring full information about sewing machines, can obtain it by applying for a copy of "I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the subject. It will be sent gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO.

Principal Office, 323 Broadway, New York.
BRANCH OFFICES

47 Hanover street, Boston.
32 Westminster st., Providence.
274 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
347 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Cloverville, New York.
98 Chapel street, New Haven.
11 Buchanan st. Glasgow, Scot'd
142 Chesnut street, Phila.
105 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati.
Chicago, Illinois.
65 North Fourth st., St. Louis.
81 St. Charles st., New Orleans
20 Dauphin st., Mobile.

Oct. 22, 1856. 50 3m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of April last, a negro man named Rand, about six feet high, about 30 years of age, and black. Said negro is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of John Bell or James McKethan.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering said negro to me at Locksville, Chatham Co., N. C., or confining him in any Jail in the State where I can get him. NATHAN KING.
June 25. 17-tf

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

THE Subscriber is the only authorised agent in Fayetteville for the sale of the Hon. R. C. Puryear's Celebrated ***OLD RYE WHISKEY.*** He will be supplied with this superior Whiskey to meet the demand.

W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, March 26. 90-tf

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand; has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.
Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

J. A. SPEARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.
Feb'y 13, 1856. 78-1yr
Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1854. 96-tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co's Steamboat Line.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 26, 1855. 4-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1856. 64ypd

GROCERIES.

75 SACKS COFFEE, assorted.
50 bbls. SUGAR, "
5 caddies TEA, "

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

PERUVIAN GUANO, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
Oct. 22, 1856. 50tf

New Music for the Piano and Guitar,

just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Oct. 22.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

1500 BUS. CORN,
1000 Sacks Salt,
20 Bbls. Mulletts, (Oak,)

To arrive and for sale. W. P. ELLIOTT.
Oct. 22. 50-tf

VALUABLE NEGROES FOR SALE.

A NEGRO Woman aged about thirty or thirty-five years, good house servant, cook, washer and ironer, honest and industrious.

A Girl aged about nine, and a boy about four years—children of the woman.

Persons in want of this species of property will do well to call on the undersigned at his Law Office on Anderson Street, when further particulars will be given. BARTH'W FULLER.
April 29. 500-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.
May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FISH.

50 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
25 qr. do. No. 2 "
25 " " No. 1 "
10 bbls. Herring.
500 lbs. Codfish.

For sale by E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 15, 1856. 39tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.
Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

FOR RENT.

THE large Fire-proof Brick Ware-house, conveniently situated in rear of our Store.

Apply to STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 26. 43-tf

New Wagon Establishment,

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store, and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, HORSE-SHOEING will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, July 24, 1856. 24-Y

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES,

Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me as Guardian of Alexander and Mary Jane McAlister, are requested to pay up by hiring day, the 5th Jan'y, 1857.

CHAS. COLVIN, Guardian.
Nov. 10, 1856. 57-5t*

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** embracing a large and general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS-WARE,

Which will be sold upon favorable terms, or exchanged for produce, hoping to see his friends and customers before they supply themselves.
Sept. 6, 1856. 37*3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

AN EXCELLENT FARM.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 311 acres of Land, lying 3 miles south of Fayetteville. About two-thirds of the tract, is excellent Swamp land, heavily timbered with cypress, gum and poplar. There is enough cleared land to produce about 1,000 bushels of corn.

The Sand Hill tract contains about 130 acres well timbered with pine unboxed, with a good dwelling and out houses, also a saw and grist mill which have recently been repaired. The grist mill will support a small family.

I will take in exchange for my Farm as well as my crop and stock, good notes or negroes.

W. S. MALLETT.
October 31st, 1856. 53-4t

IMPORTANT SALE.

THE undersigned will sell, on TUESDAY the 2d day of DECEMBER next, at the Plantation of Green Womack, dec'd, on the River, below Haywood,

All the stock of Hogs, Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c. together with about 300 bbls. of Corn, a large quantity of Fodder, Shucks, Oats, Straw, &c.; this year's crop of Cotton; Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, and all other Farming Utensils; a Cotton Gin of superior quality; one set of Blacksmith's Tools, and every thing else on the Plantation. Also, a large close Carriage and Rockaway.

A number of NEGROES will be hired out at the same time and place, either publicly or privately, by the month or year.

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, a Tract of Pine LAND, well timbered, supposed to contain 300 acres, adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others. This land is very valuable, being in the Coal region, and near the proposed line for the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields.

Terms of Sale.—On the land a credit of one and two years will be given; and six months' credit on all the other property advertised. The purchase money to be secured by approved bonds.

J. A. WOMACK, Executor.
November 1, 1856. 53*4t

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

WHEREAS, it is ordered by the Court, at this Term, that a SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January A. D. 1857. This is therefore to notify all suitors, witnesses, Court officers, &c. that they be and appear, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January next as aforesaid, for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket.

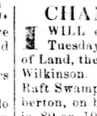
Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
Oct. 18, 1856. 53*6w

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

I WILL offer at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 9th of December next, about 420 acres of Land, the proerpty and residence of Neill and Duncan Wilkinson. Said Land lies on the East side of the Raft Swamp, in Robeson county, 18 miles from Lumberton, on both sides of the Lumberton Road. There is 80 or 100 acres in cultivation, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c. There is a large quantity of Pine for Timber and Turpentine. Terms at sale.

JOHN BUIE, Agt.
Nov. 6, 1856. 55-4t

STRAYED



FROM the lot of Mr. Jacob Alford, in Robeson county, on Monday 6th inst., a small GREY MARE, five years old—had a scar on the right breast. When last heard from was within three miles of Lumberton, on the Harllesville Road. Any information leading to her recovery will be gratefully received, and expenses paid.

JOSEPH E. SINGLETARY.
Bryan Swamp P. O., Bladen Co., N. C.,
Oct. 15, 1856. 52-3tpd

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE assortment of the ABOVE ARTICLES, together with an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, HATS, &c.,

Just received, and for sale by

D. & E. J. LILLY.
Nov'r 15, 1856. 57-3m

1900 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand hill places for a residence can be made from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation—upon these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings all new. Another tract contains 500 acres, with a lack of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 83 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and all together desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation on the river land has the advantage of a choice ox and horse range. Address, NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 47-6mos

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale the Tract of LAND on which they now reside, containing 220 acres, lying on Lumber River, two miles from the Rail Road Survey in Robeson county adjoining the lands of Angus A. Wilkinson and others. There are good houses, and about 40 acres in good cultivation. The land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c., with a large quantity of Pine for Turpentine and Timber.

Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to apply to the subscribers soon.

P. SINCLAIR.
D. SINCLAIR.
October 1, 1856. 45*8tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be Rented on the 24 day of December next, at the Door of the Court House, in Fayetteville, for the term of 4 years, the said Barksdale Plantation on Upper Little River. Also, 625 acres of Land near Summerville, with the boxes thereon.

Bond and approved securities required, and the terms as prescribed by Act of Assembly.

P. MURPHY, Guardian of S. Barksdale.

The Winslow tract of Land will also be rented at the same time and place.

P. MURPHY, Ag't for M. A. Barksdale.
Nov'r 12, 1856. 56-4tsw*2t

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is also at 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 3. 45*tf

DISSOLUTION.

DRS. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent.

Dr. McSwain will attend to settlements and collections for the firm.

Dr. McDuffie will continue to occupy the former office.

H. McSWAIN. WM. C. McDUFFIE.
Nov. 1, 1856. 55*3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Drs. McSWAIN & McDUFFIE are requested to settle. I have bought Dr. McDuffie's interest in the Notes and Accounts of the firm, and intend closing it as soon as possible. I can be found at my residence on Gillespie street, south of the Market Square, when not absent on business.

H. A. McSWAIN.
Nov. 10. 55*3t

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION,

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation: I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill: A Soapstone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out-crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just about where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser, by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.
Oct. 3, 1856. 45*tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure